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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 180 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

BRITISH PRESS CONDEMN BOMBING ON FRONTIER

'If It Is Morally Right To Bomb Khar, It Cannot Be Morally Wrong To Bomb London', Says 'News Chronicle'

Out Of The Gloaming.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's final advice to "Your Excellency" is: "And believe me, peace on the Frontier will be surely restored Amen!" Enlarged and revised edition of Coueism, we suppose. Now that the Viceroy is in Bombay, he may make a small beginning by "believing" in B.F.B.'s four clauses.

* * * *

The "Daily Telegraph" certifies to Hoare's honesty to the White Paper. Not much to be proud of, but he could not be dishonest to his own pet child "Can a mother's tender care cease towards the child she bear" Not in this case.

* * * *

Sir P. C. Sethna, our local Demosthenes and Cicero rolled into one, said at the dinner given to Sir S. Hoare that his greatest achievement was—that he was the first Secretary of State to appear in the witness box or the dock either. He had no previous convictions!

* * * *

But Sir P. C. S. who does not require much to be satisfied, because he is fully satisfied with himself, said Sir Samuel "grows on acquaintance"—like Sindbad's Old Man, we fear. But you can't trust these knights once they give reign to their tongue after a satisfying dinner.

* * * *

Simla is busy preparing plans not for the Federation, but for houses for clerks and officers. That comes first—we mean the house before the Federation, not the clerk before the officer.

* * * *

The Legislative Chamber is also going to be "air-conditioned"—preparatory to putting the Federal idea into cold storage, or perhaps making ready for all the "hot air" that will be generated.

* * * *

The European members of the Railway Board Committee are firmly opposed to communal representation, and they cannot even stomach the reservation of a seat for their own community! Is it because they want to reserve all the seats for themselves?

* * * *

But it is not a fact that they are going to fight the vicious principle of communal representation in the Centre or in the Provinces. They merely want to keep the Railway Board white, under the W. P

* * * *

The insolence of Bajauris has no limit. They actually shot at some workmen who were repairing the road by which the troops were to march into their territory! But Nemesis has already overtaken them by this time.

* * * *

The lower Mohamands are a grateful people, since they expressed their gratitude to the Deputy Commissioner for the help given by the Government against the Upper Mohamands!

* * * *

The latter had not the benefit of primary education, apparently, for they shot at planes dropping notices on them. But, Civilisation will march on, even ruthiessly!

* * * *

One Giuseppe Martirosi writing on the birthday "of one of the greatest men in the world" asks his readers not to believe anything against Mussolini, as such things are incorrect and Fascism has done much for humanity.

* * * *

He has put a wholesome check on the ever-growing population in Italy, since hundreds have been killed, thousands exiled, and more thousands sent to a living death on Ripari and other Islands.

* * * *

Hitler has done more in a few weeks than Mussolini did in as many years. So Mussolini has now become a small man in comparison and we havn't time to think of him.

* * * *

Martirosi says Mussolini saved Europe from Bolshevism. Today Europe needs to be saved from Fascism and Nazi-ism.

* * * *

The taxi came to a halt. The fare descended a trifle uncertainly, and proceeded to search his pockets slowly.

"Sorry, old man," he said, finally, "but I haven't a bie!" Then, seeing that the driver was not taking it too well, he added: "That's the position, old man; and you know you can't get blood out of a stone."

"No," agreed the driver, rolling up his sleeves; "but what makes you think you're a stone?"

BOMBAY PAYS HOMAGE TO LOKAMANYA TILAK

He Gave Us Mantra Of Swaraj, Says Aney

But You Cannot Achieve Your Birthright Without Unity, Warns Horniman

CONGRESS PRESIDENT UNVEILS TILAK STATUE

To the tune of cheers of "Lokamanya-Ki-Jai", Mr. M. S. Aney, the Acting-Congress President, unveiled the statue of the late Lokamanya Tilak on the Chowpaty foreshore on Tuesday evening. The function was unique in many respects.

Braving the inclement weather thousands of men and women surged round the statue which was inundated with floral tributes offered by over two hundred institutions in Bombay.

Mahatma Gandhi who was to have performed the ceremony declared in a message: "Deepest regret, unable to unveil statue. No homage is too great at this juncture for the one man who gave us the mantra of Swaraj".

In a 30-minutes speech Mr. M. S. Aney declared that the Lokamanya was the pioneer who laid the foundation of Independent India and added that he would be untrue to the gospel of Tilak if he did not mention that he wanted to fight the bureaucracy on all fronts. The late Lokamanya wanted the people to capture all representative institutions so that Government could not use them to put obstacles in the way of their battle for freedom.

He believed in maintaining a united political platform where Hindus and Muslims could carry on their fight unitedly.

The following are some of the striking tributes paid by speakers to the memory of Lokamanya:

"By his precept and example the late Lokamanya taught crawling Indians to stand erect."—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

"From this foreshore Lokamanya defies the enemies and opponents of India's freedom through the seas and over the seas that India is not going to remain a slave."—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

"There were only two gems in India, the Taj Mahal and Lokamanya Tilak."—Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

"He was a staunch Hindu and a Maratha, but he also had the breadth of vision of a great leader."—Maulana Shaukat Ali.

"If we do not achieve and maintain unity for which Lokamanya was even prepared to sacrifice convictions, we shall be insulting his memory and insulting our country."—Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Besides the members of the Tilak Memorial Committee, there were present at the function Sir Govind Fradhan, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Maulana Shaukat Ali Maulana Irfan, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. Deshmukh and others.

As if to bless the occasion, the weather cleared just before the commencement of the proceedings.

FATHER OF NATIONALISM.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in requesting Mr. Aney to preside on the occasion and unveil the statue declared that 13 years ago on that day Lokamanya Tilak, the greatest son of India died. On his death, all differences were forgotten and his remains were carried to Chowpaty on the shoulders of Hindus and Muslims. There was not a single community, sect or party which did not mourn the loss of the father of Indian Nationalism. Even the Government of Bombay forgot its age-long strife and allowed his body to be cremated at Chowpaty.

By his precept and example, said the speaker, the late Lokamanya Tilak had taught the crawling Indians to stand erect and fight like men the battle of freedom. He had blazed the trail for individual intelligence and had raised Indian politics to a higher stage of evolution. Such was the great man whose memory they were going to keep fresh in the minds of the nation.

TEARS SUPERSTITION.

In seconding the proposal Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that before Lokamanya Tilak took to the political field there was a belief that it was a providential action that Indians were a subject nation. It was the Lokamanya who tore this superstition and made them realise that providence could not be guilty of such a crime. He brought home to them the fact that it was not ordained that 33 crores of people should be ruled by 4 crores of Englishmen from across 6000 miles. It was

(Continued on page 7.)

ARRESTS IN DELHI

Congress Workers Taken Into Custody At Tilak Day Meeting

NEW DELHI, August 1.

There was poor response to the Congress call for Civil Disobedience here.

A meeting was held at Queens Garden in connection with the Tilak Anniversary which was attempted to be converted by two women and three men into a Congress meeting.

As soon as they rose to speak, they were taken into custody under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The meeting itself was poorly attended but knots of people watched it from a distance.

The police under the City Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Nurhussain and the City Magistrate Abdus Sammad remained in readiness close by all the time.

At one stage, two women marched towards the Town Hall followed by the crowd shouting Congress slogans. The crowd, when ordered to disperse, obeyed peacefully.—A.P.

DELHI OBSERVES PARTIAL HARTAL

Hindu Youth Arrested For Announcing Meeting

NEW DELHI, August 1.

A partial hartal is being observed in Delhi by the Hindus in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

A youngman named Krishman Nair was arrested, while it is alleged he was carrying a Congress flag and announcing hartal and public meeting. When the police arrived Nair squatted on the ground and was taken away bodily. It is believed that he had marched to Dandee with Gandhiji and was recently released from Multan jail.—A.P.

ARRESTS AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, August 1.

Six Congress volunteers, including Tulsi Charan Chatterjee were arrested this evening for advocating Individual Civil Disobedience. Prior to the arrests, a meeting was held in connection with Tilak Death anniversary.—A.P.

HARTAL IN BENARES

BENARES, August 1.

The news of Gandhiji's arrest spread throughout the city this morning very quickly.

Hartal was observed and the students of the Benares Hindu University did not attend the classes as a protest against the arrest.—A.P.

ARRESTS AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

The Allahabad Police arrested to-day three persons connected with a small procession taken out on account of Gandhiji's arrest. Otherwise, there was not much demonstration of any other kind except partial hartal.—A.P.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS

Royal Air Force Begin Bombing Operations On Kotkai

CASUALTIES NOT YET KNOWN

Brigades & Batteries Move On; No News About Upper Mohmands

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Latest information received through Peshawar about the bombing carried out this morning on Kotkai village shows that there were no casualties in the Royal Air Force.

Air photographs of damage would be attempted to-day, notwithstanding the considerably low-lying clouds.

The bombing squadrons from Risalpur are number 11, and 30 (Harts).—A. P.

BOMB CURE FOR BAJAURIS

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Advices have been received which show that Kotkai village in the Bajaur territory, which is believed to harbour the three wanted offenders, was bombed this morning and will be bombed again this evening.

The effect of this morning's operations has not yet been ascertained, as no official report has been received yet.

The next objective against Bajauris will be decided only after learning the extent of the damage done to Kotkai and the location of the three offenders. Kotkai is a small village with four towers and is eight miles from Afghanistan. The whole area is sparsely occupied, and the tribes have a number of caves in which they store provisions before leaving their villages.

The Peshawar Brigade arrived at Dand without any incident and were due to march on to Galanai. Closely following it, is the Nowshera Brigade whose Headquarters yesterday were at Plarkala, two miles southwest of Shabkadar. Two mountain batteries, numbers 10 and 4 have gone wtih the Peshawar Column, while number 2 Mountain Battery is moving with the Nowshera Brigade. Nothing has been heard of the Upper Mohmands who were reported yesterday to be collecting at Lashkar.—A. P.

ABANDON AIR BOMBING

(From our Correspondent)

MADRAS, August 1.

The United Nationalists Party of the Madras Legislative Council met this afternoon and passed a resolution viewing with grave concern air bombing operations against the Upper Mahmands in the North West Frontier Province on August 1 as reported in the press.

The resolution opined such air bombing operations against the whole people was against all canons of civilisation and appealed to the Government of India to abandon that policy.

"Daily Herald" Condemns It As "Infamous Proposal"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Imminent bombing of Bajauris is given prominence to by steamer headlines in papers. There are no editorials on the subject except in the Daily Herald and the News Chronicle.

The Daily Herald characterises it as "infamous proposal" while the News Chronicle expresses opinion that "If it is morally right to bomb Khar, it cannot be morally wrong to bomb London."

REQUISITION FOR A. I. C. C. Meeting

To Consider Situation Sequel To Mahatma's Arrest

GANDHIJI ON WAY BACK TO YERAVDA

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Mr. S. C. Mitra has wired to Pandit Malaviya asking him to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

According to a message from Ahmedabad, Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji proceeded to Sabarmati Jail on Tuesday to interview Gandhiji, but the jail authorities did not permit him to do so on the ground that only specified relatives were permitted to interview prisoners, and Mr. Mathuradas did not fall in that category.

Mr. Mathuradas offered fruits for Gandhiji which the Jail authorities received.

A Poona message says that Mahatma Gandhi is expected to reach Yeravada prison shortly. He is being brought here by car under the charge of Depy. Supt. C. W. Condon, who brought him here in January 1931.

A message from Ahmedabad says that Gandhiji was taken in a special saloon to-night from Sabarmati Jail to Yerravda Jail. The saloon which was attached to an engine passed through Ahmedabad railway station without halting there at 8 p.m. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj also left to-night by the Gujerat Mail for Poona.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVT. STATEMENT ON MAHATMA'S ARREST

POONA, August 1.

The following is the full text of the statement of the Bombay Government explaining the reasons for Gandhiji's arrest:—

"On the 8th May, Mr. Gandhi began his 21 days' fast which he stated, in a telegram addressed to the Government of India, was for reasons wholly unconnected with the Government and solely connected with the Harijan movement. In view of the nature of the objects of the fast and the attitude of mind which it disclosed, Government considered it desirable to set Mr. Gandhi at liberty, and he was released unconditionally the same evening.

C. D. SUSPENSION.

After his release, he issued the same evening a statement to the press in which he affirmed that his views about civil disobdience had undergone no change whatsoever. At his suggestion, however, Mr. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, suspended civil Disobdience for a period of six weeks.

This period was subsequently extended in order to give opportunity to Mr. Gandhi to consult Congress leaders in regard to the continuance or otherwise of the Civil Disobedience movement. For this purpose, a meeting of Congress leaders was held in Poona from 12th to 14th July at which about 150 delegates from all over India are said to have been present. Although the meeting was understood to be private, the public have already drawn their own conclusions regarding the course and character of the proceedings from accounts of them published in the press.

ANEY'S STATEMENT.

The decisions of this conference which were announced by Mr. Aney in his published statement issued on 22nd July included the following: "Mass civil disobedience including No-tax and No-rent campaign should be discontinued for the time being; the right of individuals who may be ready for every suffering and who may be prepared to act on their own responsibilities to continue, civil disobedience being reserved. All those who are able and willing to offer individual civil disobedience on their own responsibilities without expectation of any help from Congress organisations are expected to do so".

ASHRAM DISBANDMENT.

After the issue of Mr. Aney's statement, Mr. Gandhi announced his intention of disbanding his Ashram on the Sabarmati river. This was followed on 26th July by a statement explaining the course of future action which he intended to follow in association with the inmates of the Ashram.

On account of many objectionable passages in it inciting to civil disobedience, this statement has not been published in full by the press with one or two exceptions.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

In order that the public may realise fully the grounds on which Government have acted, the following extracts giving Mr. Gandhi's views regarding the continuance of Civil Disobedience movement are now published.

"In my opinion, it would have been disastrous if in the existing circumstances Civil Disobedience had been altogether withdrawn.

The continuance of Civil resistance even by one person insures its revival by those who might have given it up through despair or weakness.

Another change made is stop-

(Continued on page 9).

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one employer for manufacturing toilet and washing soap. Write with certificate. Box No. 1021, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Graduates, Judicial Officers, Engineers, Overseers, E. & M. Engineers, Doctors, Teachers, Typist, Accountants, Clerks, etc. To consult with Manager, Employment P. Bureau, C/13, Lucknow, (1025).

Wanted for the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, a lady graduate to lecture in Anatomy, Physiology, Biology and Hygiene as applied to Domestic Science; and Housewifery. State full qualifications and salary required to Mrs. Hannah Sen, Directress. (7064).

Wanted for Overseas:—Shift Engineers, Monotype Machine Operators, Boiler-maker, Chargemen and Telegraphists. And for Bombay Qualified and Competent Accountants, Cashiers and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply with certificates to P. Dubash & Co. Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort. (1014).

Wanted a competent licensed Plumber to look after hot and cold water installation and drainage of a large building in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1020, "Bombay Chronicle."

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted a small cottage or flat in a healthy locality in Bandra. Rent Rs. 40-5. Box No. 1026, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, Qualifies in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, granting Diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus Free. (626).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale very attractive 1500 sqr. yards plot at the corner of Sandhurst and Hughes Road facing Chaupati. Forward offers or meet personally between 12 to 2 p.m. Seth Binodiram Balchand, Mumbadevi Motishaws Chawl. (992).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

"Overseas Tea leads in fragrance and taste",—Distributors, Stockists and Agents wanted all over on liberal terms. Apply: Overseas Corporation, Stephen House, 4 and 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (1024).

Wanted an agent to sell 'Pure Butter' in Bombay immediately. For particulars apply to Box No. 1023, the "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,

Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State

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Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. ROSE GONSALVES, MISS MARGARET GONSALVES, Mrs. Blanche Coleman and Miss Ethel Gonsalves of Bombay Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matharpacady Oart, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 1/3rd square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16241, part of New Survey No. 1/3695, Cadastral Survey No. 423 of Mazagon Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5905 and Street No. 29 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Ebrahim Currim & Sons, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond by the property of the late M. F. Fernandes and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond by the property of Mrs. Jane F. Pereira,

Dated this 1st day of August, 1933.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7063

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of ATMARAM KASHINATH NARAYAN MESTRY, alias CHAPEKAR, a bachelor, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor and an Assistant Manager in the firm of Messrs. Midland Textile Corporation, residing at No. 35H, Mughbhat Cross Lane, Girgaon outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

(1) SHANKER KASHINATH MESTRY alias CHHAPEKAR and (2) MORESHWAR KASHINATH MESTRY alias CHAPEKAR, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors the first named also a Clerk in the Office of the Accountant General of Bombay and the second named a student, both residing at No. 35H, Mughbhat Cross Lane, Girgaon outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One-Thousand-Nine-Hundred and Thirty Three and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 26th day of July 1933.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

7061

Public Notice

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 2 Certificates for Shares Nos 361758 to 361777 of Bundi Portland Cement Ltd. standing in the name of Fida Ali Abdul Rahim have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above CERTIFICATES in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—Fida Ali Abdul Rahim
Address:—C/o T. M. Topiwala.
33, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay No. 3.

1022

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS LOCALITY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from Shankerbhai J. Amin and Hormusjee M. Vakeel the Special Commissioners appointed under the Consent Order, dated 21st April, 1933, in Consolidated Suits Nos. 3940 and 4170 of 1921 in the High Court at Bombay and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 10th December 1923 in the said two suits and under the said Consent Order sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 17th August 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All those two pieces of Fazandari land (now consolidated into one piece of land) together with the dwelling house thereon situate at Abdul Rehman Street (otherwise called the Bangri Moholla) containing according to the Collector's Cadastral Survey Register and aggregate area of 120 sq. yds. and according to recent admeasurement an area of 102 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2086 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 574, Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 47 Old Street Nos. 197-201 and New Street Nos. 221-221A and 223.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	26 Aug
*Giny Maru	9.000	29 Aug	12 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10.000	8 Aug.
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12.000	2 Sep.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug
Terukuni Maru	12,000	26 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 22 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

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6 BROADWAY, MADRAS. | FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT FOR MORE THAN 3 DAYS

THE GREATEST MYTHOLOGICAL EPIC EXTRAVAGANZA EVER PRODUCED!

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it's to be released at the **MAJESTIC TALKIES**

ON 5th AUGUST

CHHATRAPATI CINETONE'S MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL TALKIE

KURUKSHETRA

DIRECTED AND STARRED BY SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO
Supported by
MADHAVRAO JOSHI, DATTOBA BHONSALE, SHINDE, ZUNZARRAO, NANDREKAR, Miss SHALINI, Miss SHARDA, Miss ANUSUYA.

Dialogue by R. K. CHANCHALIKAR
Recording by Mr. GHATGE, M.Sc. and Mr. WALAWALKAR, B.Sc.
Music by Mr. BHOORJIKHA SAHEB.
Photography by KAMBALE BROS.

A PICTURE THAT WILL BREAK PAST RECORDS

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A Right Royal Welcome given by Bombay public to the "World's Sweetheart"
MARY PICKFORD
She Surpasses herself in her latest drama of a faithful wife standing by her faithless husband for half a century.

SECRETS

United Artists' Dramatic Hit with
LESLIE HOWARD, AUBREY SMITH
AND OTHER STARS
DAILY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON Talkies
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NEXT ATTRACTION
The famous comedian
TOM WALLS
in a highly Entertaining Drama-
THE BLARNEY STONE

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR
From 29th July to 4th August.

Featuring
BELA LUGOSI
Daily 3 shows at:
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EXTRA SHOW ON SAT. & SUN. at 2-30 p.m.

The CARLTON
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FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!
JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES
in a spicy, delicious comedy of young love!
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WITH
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
It will surely please you!

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LOST MEMORY
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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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Glorious 2nd Week!
Don't fail to see the THRILLING & MOST EMOTIONAL LOVE-ROMANCE OF PUNJAB WITH
BRILLIANT MUSIC & DIALOGUES
ENCHANTING & MELODIOUS SONGS
100 p.c. TALKIE IN HINDI
FAIRY of PUNJAB
featuring
the Charming Screen Songstress
ZOBEIDA BANU
WITH
MASTER MODAK
& OTHERS
Direction:—NANUBHAI VAKEEL
Recording:—"FIDELYTONE" SYSTEM
Shows: 5-15; 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee Saturday & Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre; New Charni Rd.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Shud 11, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 9, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 30, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 15m.
Sunset—7h. 14m.
Hightide—9-24; 20-36.
Lowtide—2-04; 15-30.

PHASES OF THE MOON: Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August, 9h. 19m. a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, 47th Anniversary, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 5.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

The s.s. "Comorin" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. Manekla H. Vakil, will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day at 6-30 p.m. on "Unemployment and Its Remedies."

RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY:—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 29th July was 363, of these 244 were males and 119 females.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY:—Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsao Mandal the 13th anniversary of the late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bhartiya Taroon Sangh's Hall near Chichpokly Station, Kallachowki Road. Mr. S.K. Pupala will preside and Mr. Purshottam Balkrishna Kulkarni will deliver lecture on "National services of Lok. Tilak".

JOIN THE CROWD AT

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

FOR THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE CLASSIC

3—SHOWS TO-DAY—3

At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Advance reservation is recommended on account of the big rush

HERE'S POSITIVE PROOF!

THE LOCAL CRITICS SAY:—

"... this is the film to see ... its memories will linger for many days."

—*Times of India.*

"...makes an irresistible appeal, and in no other talkie has it been sustained throughout."

—*Bombay Chronicle*

"A picture not to be missed, technically perfect, and acted with fine feeling and rare sympathy."

—*Evening News*

"Certainly a film to see and to remember."

Illustrated Weekly

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's ETERNAL ROMANCE

THE WHITE SISTER

From The Novel By F MARION CRAWFORD

12 HEART TUGGING REELS

With the World's Best Actress

HELEN HAYES

Co-starred with

CLARK GABLE

IT'S SUBLIME AND TENDER

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The White Sister" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Kiss Before the Mirror". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Secret". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Draculla". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Dunya". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Girl Crazy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Man I Killed". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.

12 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.

1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

Close Down.

5-30 p.m. Time Signal.

Indian Programme: Relay of Indian Music.

6 p.m. European Programme: Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m. News available.

Interval.

7 p.m. Educational Hour: "Pleasures of Reading" By Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A., in Marathi.

"The Teacher's Character and Personality". By Mr. Rasiklal Vin. B.A., in Gujerati.

8 p.m. Cotton, silver, gold, seeds, wheat, stock exchange and other market prices.

Interval.

9 p.m. Indian programme: Time Signal. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

9-10 p.m. European programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m. Talk: "Social Service". By H.B. Javle, Esqr.

9-30 p.m. The Station Orchestra and Mr. A.K. Wadia, Baritone.

Orchestra: (1) Overture, 'La Gazza Ladra', Rossini; (2) Tango, 'Gentil Signora', Dussoni; (3) Paso Doble, 'El Relicario' Padilla.

A.K. Wadia, Baritone: Air d' Herode, Massenet; Chanson du Toreador, Georges Bizet.

Orchestra: (4) Selection, 'Cavalleria Rusticana', Mascagni; (6) Intermezzo, 'Patrouille d'Amour', Siede; (6) Morceau 'Souvenir de Mona Lisa', Schebek.

A.K. Wadia, Baritone, Caro Mio Ben, Giordani; Der Lindenbaum, Schubert.

Orchestra: (7) Fantasy, 'La Glaconda', Ponchielli; (8) Trio, 'Adriana Lecouvreur', Ciela; (9) Waltz, 'Lysistrata', Lincke, and (10) March, 'Viva, Verdi', Zimmer.

11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.

7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.

7-30 p.m. Pianoforte recital.

7-45 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

9-45 p.m. Gramophone Records.

10-45 p.m. News bulletin.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

'Successive Lives On Earth'

A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No Fees. No Collections.

DEAD BODY OF CHILD FOUND

Verdict Of Homicidal Asphyxiation

Wrapped in clothes the dead body of a male child was discovered in the early hours of Monday morning by a sweeper who had gone to clear the place.

The body having been sent to the morgue, the post mortem revealed that the child had a premature birth (7 months) and was ill-nourished. Signs of throttling were also visible.

The Pydhownie Police are conducting inquiries in order to trace the mother as well as the person who was responsible for throwing the baby down.

At the inquest held on Tuesday a unanimous verdict of homicidal asphyxiation by some person or persons was return by the Coroner's jury.

BORAH ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

Police Recover Property Worth Rs. 250

On charge of theft of gold and jewellary worth Rs. 1715 one Kamruddin Rassolbhai was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaon Police Court, on Tuesday morning when the police applied for the remand of the accused as they wanted time for enquiries.

In their application the police stated that on July 26, one Alli Hussien Adamji, living on the fourth floor of Bantawalla Building at Mutton Street, went with his family to a function in honour of the High Priest of the Borahs, leaving behind in the house a servant named Abbas. When the ladies returned home at 5.30 in the evening they found that gold and other jewellary worth Rs. 1715/- had been stolen. The servant Abbas also was missing and the police were informed of the theft.

In the course of their enquiries the police got information that the above named accused was connected will the theft and arrested him on Monday evening, they recovered property worth Rs. 250.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till August 11.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League acknowledges the donations of Rs. 86/6 as contributed by the clerical staff of Loco- Dist. Loco. Workshop Offices, of the B. B. and C. I. Railways Parel Works with thanks.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

RASHTRA-BHASHA (Hindi) PRACHAR EXAM. 1933.—The Hindi University of Allahabad conducts the above at several centres in India. The forms of this examination are to be sent on 5th August, 1933. Forms can be had from the undersigned free of charge. Coaching will be given free to all appearing for the examination. Hari Prasad Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Opp. Khadi Bhandar, Bombay.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "F" Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station, Parel, tomorrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathaird" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd August 1933.

As the English mail steamer s.s. "Strathaird" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant the following will be the latest hour of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. for parcels for the offices in Iraq and Persian Gulf. Parcels up to 2 p.m. on 2nd August.

Postings at the Town Sub Post Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the abovementioned hour.

Mr. Rutledge, leader of the Everest Expedition, arrives in Simla on the 6th and will deliver a lecture on the Everest Expedition at the Gaiety Theatre at 5-30 p.m. on the August 7 under the joint auspices of the Himalayan Club and the United Service Institution.—A. P.

ECHO OF DELHI BOMB CASE

Bombay University Graduate Gets 2 Years R. I.

MOVE TO EXPUNGE

Plea Of Ignorance Of Hansraj's Real Identity Urged

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 30.

An echo of the sensational case against Hansraj wireless, Commander of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army who had been arrested about a year back in an out of the way field about half a dozen miles away from Hyderabad (Sind), was heard in the Sessions court of Hyderabad Sind when appeal of Prof. Jhamatmal Lakhasing, a graduate of the Bombay University, a leading Zamindar, a member of the All India Congress Committee and some time back President of the Hyderabad Sind Congress Committee, was taken up.

It will be remembered that Hansraj wireless was wanted for several revolutionary conspiracies in Punjab and attempt at blowing off Lord Irwin's special train near Delhi by means of underground electric wire kept beneath rails is also ascribed to him. After several years of fruitless hunt Hansraj was ultimately traced in the field of Prof. Jhamatmal where he was working as clerk. He was surprised in his bed at midnight, scores of armed policemen having been engaged for his arrest and having surrounded his dwelling place. Some pistols were seized below his pillow while some bombshells and a coin manufacturing apparatus were recovered from his trunk.

For all these offences Hansraj was sentenced to an aggregate sentence of 15 years rigorous imprisonment. And partly in view of the above heavy sentence it is reported the authorities do not intend to proceed against him in respect of other revolutionary offences, committed in the Punjab, Delhi and elsewhere.

MOVED ABOUT FREELY.

Prof. Jhamatmal in the case against him of harbouring Hansraj pleaded in his defence that he was absolutely ignorant of the real identity of Hansraj who was known to him by name Premchand, and performed the duty of keeping field accounts for him. He further said that he took no steps to conceal Hansraj who used to move about freely even in Hyderabad City where he used to go often to market for selling vegetable grown in his field.

Prof. Jhamatmal produced a large number of defence witnesses who deposed having frequently met Hansraj who was known to them as Premchand.

The Mukhtiarkar of Hyderabad taluka, however found Prof. Jhamatmal guilty of harbouring Hansraj and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It is against this conviction and sentence that Prof. Jhamatmal has appealed.

During the first hearing of the appeal Mr. Santidas Mangharam Advocate, for Prof. Jhamatmal, argued ably for two hours stating that his client was in no way aware of Hansraj alias Premchands' antecedents.

His arguments were not finished and have been postponed to another date.

DEMAND FOR CLOSURE OF ANDAMANS JAIL

Big Public Meeting In Bombay On August 13

To demand the closure of the Andamans Cellular Jail and for the better treatment of political prisoners, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Andamans and Detenus Relief League, will be held on Sunday the 13th August 1933 (6-30 p.m.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. B. G. Horriman will preside.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:—

Mr. Bhulabhai T. Desai, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Kamladevi Chatopadhya, Miss Safia Somji, Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mr. Abdul Rahman Mitha, Mr. P. R. Lele, Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Mr. Jumnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Savarkar, Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. Chagla, Dr. Rajabali Patel, Mr. Laljee Pendse, Swami Kumaranand, Mr. Jinnabhai Joshi, Mr. Gunvant Kapadia, Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Badr Jalali, Mr. Bhumkara and Sirdar Jamiat Singh.

The admission will be by tickets of rupees two, rupees one, annas eight and annas four only. The proceeds will go towards the fund of the Andamans and Detenus Relief League.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL

Markets And Bazars Remain Closed

A hartal was observed in Bombay on Tuesday following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad in the early hours of the morning under the Ordinance Act.

All the principal markets and bazaars remained closed.

A hartal was also observed for the purpose of commemorating the 13th death anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak.

MARKETS AFFECTED.

The markets that were affected by the hartal were: Mulji Jetha Market, Dawa Bazar, Zaveri Bazar, Moti Bazar, Grain Market, a cloth shops in Girgaum Kalbadevi and other localities.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER CLOSED

On receipt of the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed on 1st August, 1933.

OFFICES CLOSED

On receipt of the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the offices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society and the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, were closed on Tuesday.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India During the week ending the 29th July 1933 1,317,000 From 1st April to 29th July 1933 14,653,000.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,22,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/12/3 were allotted approximately 93 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate annas 15 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 11th inst. Other conditions are as usual.

CHINESE HAWKER FINED RS. 50

Charges Of Assault And Extortion

Two Chinese hawkers, Lung Choo Ting and Ching Too Poo alias Loung Ohug, figured as accused in a case of assault and extortion which came up for trial before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, on Tuesday.

The complainant Ching Yet Ming in his statement to the Court related that he was a dealer in curios and lived in Kamatipura 10th Lane. He had come to Bombay about a month ago and had with him Rs. 145 when he came. The accused had mortgaged some property with his father in China. He had met the accused in Bombay when the first accused asked complainant to sign a pronote and to give a chit to his father in order to enable the accused to redeem the mortgage. This complainant refused to do saying he had nothing to do with the mortgage. Then they asked complainant for a loan which also was refused by the complainant.

AGAIN REFUSED.

On the morning of July 7 Chong Yet Ming went to see a friend at the place of the accused, but he was not there. Here he encountered the two accused again who once more asked him for money which he refused to give.

Thereupon they assaulted him, the first accused striking him with a hammer, which complainant identified in court, while the second held his arm and tied up his legs with a rope which also he identified in the Court. He was then asked to sign a pronote for 500 dollars which he readily did. In addition to this the first accused demanded Rs. 100 from him to which complainant told him to release him first to which he agreed.

On being released complainant said he had no money on his person at which Poo asked him for his key. Just then fright overtook him at the prospect of futher molestation and he threw himself down from the window of the second floor. As a result of the injuries he received he had to spend 16 days in hospital, being still unable to walk.

ONE DISCHARGED

On the evidnre before him the learned Magistarte discharged the second acused and sentenced the first to a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer R. I. for two months. Out of the fine if realised Rs. 40 are to go to the complainant as accused.

Yon Son was sworn as a special interpreter. Mr. R. D. Kothare conducted the prosecution while the acused were represented by Mr. Pereira.

"THE MAN I KILLED"

Famous Lionel Barrymore Film To Be Screened At Pathe To-night

In response to requests from the public Pathe Cinema are bringing back to Bombay for three days that great triumph of Paramount's "The Man I Killed". Lionel Barrymore stars in this beautiful picture and is supported by a big cast, Nancy Carroll, Phillips Holmes, Zazu Pitts and Lucien Littlefield.

It is a very sad story but it is acted to such perfection that one literally lives the picture throughout. Briefly the story is that of a young man who killed another young man during the War. The face of the dead boy haunts the killer to such an extent that he decides to seek out the parents of the dead boy and confess to them in order to ease his conscience. After finding the parents and realising what fine people they are he cannot bring himself to utter the confession and visits them from time to time becoming great friends with them and they looking on him a great friend of their dead son.

Eventually he can stand it no longer and decides to go away but Elsa (Nancy Carroll) the fiancee of the dead boy confesses that she has fallen in love with Paul (Phillips Holmes) and he then confesses to her that he actually killed her dead lover and decides that they should immediately tell the dead boy's parents. Elsa, however, has decided that they shall live happily and all that she tells the parents is that they are to be married. Thereafter the old couple look upon Paul as their son.

This is one of Ernst Lubitsch's greatest works and those who did not see this picture in Bombay before should make every effort to get a seat during the next few days.

PATHE CINEMA
The Finest Theatre in Bombay.
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S GIGANTIC DRAMATIC SUCCESS!
A GREAT FILM THAT STANDS IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN
A vivid realistic story acted to perfection
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with
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Nancy CARROLL
Phillips HOLMES
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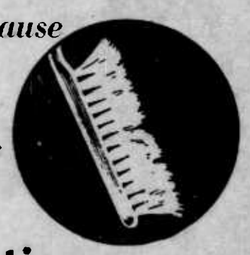

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Pro-phy-lac-tic

C-18

BOMBAY LIKE NOAH'S ARK

13 Inches Of Rain In 48 Hours

TRAFFIC DISORGANIZED

Jari Puranas And Gharry-wallas Do Roaring Business

Weather prophets who forecast a drought this year are confounded by the rainfall figures of the past 48 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Tuesday.

In this period 13 inches of rain have fallen in the city, the rain in the past 24 hours alone being 8 inches.

The continuous downpour of rain flooded the main thoroughfares of the city while the suburbs were submerged in knee-deep water.

Consequently vehicular traffic in the low lying portions was disorganised.

ELECTRIC TRAINS PARALYSED.

The suburban electric train services were paralysed for a short time and office workers inconvenienced and delayed, while those who use the tram service were put to considerable inconvenience owing to the flooded area through which the trams had to pass was holding up traffic.

A steady drizzle with occasional smart showers continued up to 3 p.m., when the heavy downfall recommenced and judging from the overcast skies Bombay is certainly in the thick of monsoon.

JARI PURANAS ACTIVE.

An amusing feature was the number of "Jari Puranas" out with second hand umbrellas and rain coats that had seen better service standing at strategic points and exclaiming the virtues of their wares. Many an office clerk out in his white suit received a copius splash of muddy water as motor cars went swiftly by ignoring the poor pedestrian.

Gharrywallas did a roaring business, because people who had to be in time for their work, were forced to comply with their exorbitant demands.

RAINFALL STRONG IN GUJERAT

All-India Monsoon Report

POONA, August 1.

The Bay depression was centred this morning about forty miles to the East of Gopalpur. The monsoon has been strong in the Peninsula, East Central Provinces, Gujerat, West Central India, East Rajputana and Lower Burma Fairly widespread thunder showers have occurred in the hills of Northwest India with scattered falls in the plains of Punjab The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast and local in Assam, West United Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Rajputana and Gujerat, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India, Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

THE CHIEF AMOUNT OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Gwa five; Mergui three; Bassein, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two; Amherst and Rangoon one and a half; Mandalay and Lashio three-quarters; Silchar three-quarters; Balasore a half; Chanda, Pachmari six Neemuch two; Amraoti one and a half; Jhansi, Pendra and Kanker three-quarters; Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Bhavnagar and Dessa two; Harnai and Mount Abu one and a half; Sonamarg and Simla one; Murree, Gulmarg, Peshawar, Barmer and Ahmedabad three-quarters; Lahore, Baroda, Jaipur, Udaipur and Srinagar a half; Khandala nine; Bombay and Mahableshwar six; Karwar four; Ratnagiri and Hanamkonda three; Hyderabad (Deccan), Calingpatam and Mercara two; Belgaum one and a half; Marmagoa, Aurangabad, Raichur, Calicut and Kurnool one; Parbhani, Masulipatam and Nizamabad three-quarters.

FORECAST

The rainfall will increase in Burma Central Provinces, West East Rajputana and con- Central India, Gujerat and tinue in Kashmir and in and near Punjab Hills and extend in West Rajputana, Sindh, Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province. The monsoon will continue to be strong in Peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma and Konkan and in Catchments of Godavari, Mahanddi, Nerbudda and Tapti rivers during next 48 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY-POONA RLY. LINES DAMAGED

Express Delayed By 3 1/2 Hours

POONA, Aug 1

The main line between Bombay and Poona has been damaged, on the Ghats, due to heavy rain. In consequence, single line traffic has been resorted to between Palasdari, at the foot of the Ghats on the Bombay side, and Battery Hill, near Tunnel No. 26 on the Ghats.

H. E. the Viceroy's Special Train which left Poona at about 9 a.m. got through, but the Bombay-Poona Express was delayed and was three and half hours late. Several trains have also been cancelled.

Due to heavy rains washaways have occurred at two places on the Bhor Ghats, and the trains, both from and to Poona, have been delayed owing to the single line working.

A special train conveying one of H. E. H. the Nizam's sons left this morning for Bombay and got through.—A. P.

HEAVY SEAS ROUND ENGLISH COAST

Regatte Of Royal Yacht Club Postponed

RUGBY, Aug. 1.

High winds and heavy seas round the English coast caused some interference with shipping services to-day. A pinnace from the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" which is the headquarters of Their Majesties during their stay at Cowes went to the assistance of a paddle steamer which was carried by gale, and strong tides fouled some yachts in the roads.

When nearing the King's yacht "Britannia" the steamer dropped anchor and was later towed clear.

Owing to the gale the Regatta of the Royal Yacht Club was postponed for first time in history.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 1-8-33: Colaba Point 6.03 in. Fort 7.40 in. J. J. Hospital 8.06 in. Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 7.32 in.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 30.45 in. Fort 46.82 in. J. J. Hospital 37.04 in. Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 34.77 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 46.15 in; Fort 53.06 in. J. J. Hospital 50.84 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 55.62 in. Fort 61.74 in. J. J Hospital 56.16 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-8-1933:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.031 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.0 degrees (2.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity ot 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-N-W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 333 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 6.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 33.30 inches.

Weather Remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-8-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.7 deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.81 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOLD MEDAL
TO
Godrej Toilet Soaps

IN the All-India Industrial Fair held in Simla last month Godrej Toilet Soaps have been awarded the highest prize, Gold Medal, some of the other Indian Soap-makers getting certificates of lower prizes.

Read what the great German Scientist, Dr. AUFRECHT who is at present the head of the chief German institute of bacteriology and microscopy, says about Godrej Toilet Soaps:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Germs, the germs of Typhoid fever and other resistent diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M. D., M. S. of Punjab (Ex-president of the Indian National Congress):—

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the most excellent qualities of Godrej's soaps. I have used them now for the last ten years and have found them better than the best soaps manufactured in Europe or for that matter any other country. I recommend them to the Indian public both from the point of view of their excellence and their being made in India."

Sometime ago the revered Dr. ANNIE BESANT said in her newspaper "New India" that in her opinion Godrej's Toilet Soaps were the best in the world.

Says Major Dickenson, late Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay:—

"I have tested Godrej's Toilet Soap chemically with great care and I have found them perfect in every respect."

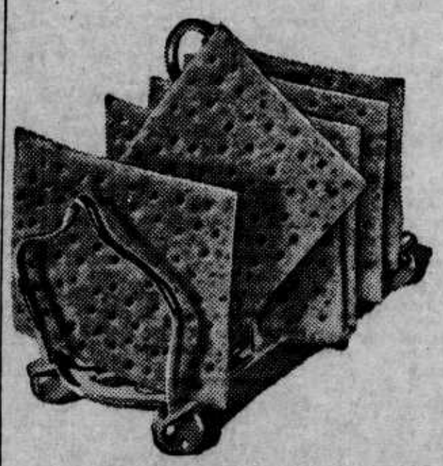
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The boxes and cakes of GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS are being imitated in many cities in India so make sure before buying that the impress of Godrej's name is both on boxes and cakes.

Sole Agents:
MESSRS NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,
121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAFE MILK

No matter where you buy Milkmaid Milk—you know it is absolutely safe. You know that it will be as good as the last Milkmaid Milk you bought. You know no dirt has touched it, nor any harmful germ. You know this because it comes to you sealed and signed by NESTLE'S—the greatest milk specialists in the world.

MILKMAID MILK



PEEK FREAN'S
Vita-Weat
100 Whole Wheat
THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT, and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

A Page About Books And Their Writers

AN UNUSUAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Records Of Half A Life Passed Mostly In Distinguished Obscurity

HALF A LIFE. By J. S. Barnes. Published by Eyre and Spottiswood. Pp. 342. Price 10s. 6d.

This is a remarkable book, remarkable alike for its candour and for its as nearly impersonal detachment, since it is humanly possible for a man, engaged in dissecting his own self, in recording the events of a life which, in its early forties, is one long epic of adventures and escapades, of intellectual conflicts and spiritual crises without being occasionally egotistical. In the mid-forties, Mr. Barnes can look back to a life which, starting with the trappings and odds-and-ends of the smug intellectualism of the Victorian nineties, has careered through a bewildering variety of experiences spread out on a scale which it is given to few men to have shared. And he looks back without emotion, without a qualm, regrets nothing, conceals nothing either of himself or of the legion of distinguished and undistinguished people whom he has run across and whom, at leisure and with vast enjoyment, he now surveys and dissects with the cold, calculating detachment of a laboratory analyst.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Mr James Strachey Barnes was born of parents whose families on either side, had been for generations past connected with the Imperial Services in India. He lost his mother at the age of two and was afterwards sent to live with his maternal grandparents in Italy where, on the close of their Indian life, they had settled down in retirement. It was here that young Barnes had his moorings strongly implanted which have biased his subsequent career and shaped his emotional enthusiasm to a strain, at once cosmopolitan and childlike. He was fortunate, perhaps, in his grandparents, because he was brougrt up in an atmosphere wholly free from the vices and virtues of the age. He was not exactly the impish, elfish boy given to naughtiness and, going through childhood without the intellectual swaddling clothes and taboos to which the majority of children are made to break in on pain of disconcerting bogeys doing what parents are supposed to consider it a duty to ensure, it is small wonder that Barnes presently begins by questioning the first principles of nineteenth century cosmogony and ends, at the age of nine, by becoming an atheist who regards the church, nevertheless, as a rather picturesque place, with its smell of incense and exciting solemnities that one can witness with amused interest when the weather outside is bad.

And then suddenly poor Barnes finds himself planted in an English Public school where, with his emotional backgrounds so precariously balanced as to need all the generous warmth and sympathy of somebody who could understand a sensitive mind yet unformed, he is assailed by the overwhelming propriety, coldness and correctitude which are supposed to promote sturdiness of character in the British Public School boy. Accordingly, he finds himself at odds with a world with which, the whole training of his childhood was singularly ill-fitted to reconcile him. He finds a world which has made up its mind about the scheme of things, a father who has made up his mind about poor little James, and a school and surroundings and opinions which stand immaculate in their bewildering completeness and finish. Barnes, like most normal healthy boys, has a wholesome horror of the cramping perfection of things, of institutions he could not pick holes in, of opinions he had to swallow with sheepish acquiescence, of Latin declensions that must only be repeated in their pristine inflexion, of a world, generally, made for elderly Bishops. It is William James, I think, who expressed his aesthetic horror of the choking completeness of Hegelianism as a philosophy, a sort of "Sea-side boarding home without a private bed-room," "too buttoned-up, and whitechokered and cleanshaven a thing": and that is what James Barnes found the English world around him. Cut away almost entirely from his father from his early childhood, he is to him a stranger who cannot understand him, much less sympathise with him. "My father appeared to me" he writes, "a stragnely remote phenomenon,—a mere but none the less menacing cipher in my life, a benevolent ogre, a dutiful uncle rather than a loving parent. . . ."

POSITIVIST AND AGNOSTIC

His Eton experience is the gloomiest part of his schooling, pottering at the gimcracks of useless classics spread over dead flats of dreariness while his tates pointed unmistakably in a different way his frequent malingerings to evade school work and snatches at brief, illicit intervals to do his philosophical readings in. The result was he came out of his experiences worse than he went in, a grim, sullen individual his positive atheistic beliefs clinging perilously to some obscure streak of his by now flattening, egotism. About this time, Barnes was been dealing with the Positivism of Comte and I imagine, with the synthetic philosophy of Herbert of whom, however he makes no mention; because the two names were, at the time, so closely associated together that anybody happening to fall across the one would not miss the other, and Agnosticism to which his speculations eventually led him has a refreshingly Spencerian smack about it.

His transition from positive Atheism to sceptical Agnosticism was however inspired much less by any intellectual reconciliation to the kind of scientific cosmology then prevalent than by his own subjective reactions to the fascinating novelty of the new speculations to which at the time he had turned. Nothing, throughout the book, is more evident than the fact that Mr. Barnes has been somewhat too susceptible to the vicissitudes of the intellectual currents around him to brave the interrogation of his own critical insight and I daresay that his last conversation to Catholicism has a great deal more of sentiment in its composition than any positive intellectual conviction. At all events, his two earlier conversions were of that type. We find him bitting off a great deal more than he could hope to chew, and burning his boats before he has had time to examine his new creed. People given to critical reflection find quite a large number of their prejudices upset by enlarged knowledge: there is nothing strange, therefore, about Mr. Barnes, if added knowledge has, from time to time, altered his outlook. But one would really think it strange if his enquiries have led him to jump from one violent extremity to another without apparently making him wash to share his reasons more intelligibly with his readers. As far as the book goes, he has none; perhaps he has reserved them for a latter volume to which the present book makes one look forward with very genuine interest.

KNIGHT-ERRANTING IN EUROPE

Having made an impressive failure of himself at Eton, dallying with dubious fortunes in the domains of philosophy and soldiering Barnes is launched again into the world, a free man for the time being. I shall pass over his Sandhurst career of which he has none but wholly unpleasant memories to record except that when the war finally broke out in 1914, his military training and discipline stood him in good stead.

And we come to the really interesting part of the book, that which records the part of his life in which he is really in his element, a citizen of the world, knight-erranting through Europe, making new acquaintances, studying European politics with the cold realism of a Foreign Office diplomat and, generally trying his finger in every diplomatic pie that comes his way in his meanderings. And back again to Cambridge, listening to lectures by Keyness, Whitehead and Bertrand Russell. Incidentally, I have forgotten to tell you that Barnes has, in the meanwhile, grown out of his Positivism, thoroughly out of humour with the tameness of "Religion of Humanity", and is delirious over the tawdry egotism of the Nietzschean cult. Let us have him in his own words. "I lost no time in acting up to my new principles. If I were kind, it would be to those I happened to love, where love was an individual taste. For the rest, mere acquaintances and people at large, they were there to be used for the exclusive benefit of myself and mine..... I began by petty thefts. I travelled first class with third class tickets or no tickets at all. I exaggerated the bills which my father had agreed to pay..... I resumed my fearless lying. I was the enfant terrible again of my pre-Positive days. I did just what I willed, regardless of the feelings of others unless there happened to be grave chance of any of the others hitting back. And for this contingency I also made provision."

Here, at any rate, we have the author telling us with characteristic frankness that his three intellectual summersaults had done nothing to bring home to him that even Free Thought can sometimes run riot and send us on the spree. And by the time he is at Cambridge, he is neither an Atheist, nor an Agnostic, nor a Positivist nor even the flatulent Atavist that he has endeavoured to rehearse in his own small way but just dear old James Barnes, thoroughly disillusioned, a little maudlin perhaps, ready to hug any piece of sentimentality if only he could stave off the gathering cynicism of his spirit.

WAR EXPERIENCES.

I am half inclined to suspect that his somewhat peremptory estimate of Mr. Bertrand Russell is not the opinion of the young man at Cambridge, reflective, critical, questioning the wisdom of ages and endeavouring to put the world into intelligible proportions with the help of his own intellectual integrity. It is that of the older Mr. Barnes, in his forties and jaded nerves, the Catholic who talks of "Godless tyranny", as though "Godly tyranny" could be any more edifying because it has a background of sombre patronymic. I am on the side of Russell even if it were the side of the devil; because Mr. Barne's angelic flippancy suffers by being rather too flippant. When Mr. Barnes, with a respectable disguise, rails against the iconoclasm and false, readymade, values of Mr. Russell, I am tempted to point out that he has gone in for things a great deal too readymade, by kicking up a lot of dust with every new creed that came his way, finally to topple them all over.

His Cambridge career is interrupted by the booming of the guns and he hastens to the Front. His reflections on the causes of War are shared to-day in public knowledge, though there were few at the time who had either the courage of the insight to handle the exigencies of the situation in the light of the broad necessities of European peace, to say nothing of civilised mankind. "Do you undertake to remain neutral if we do not infringe Belgian neutrality?" asks the German Foreign Minister or the German Ambassador in London.—I do not recollect who; I am merely quoting from memory of what I have read in some authoritative source.—and the amiable, platitudinous gentleman of a British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward (now Lord) Grey vacillating on the brink of the inferno somnolently replies that Britain means to keep her hands free, when the chances of the conflagration could have considerably diminished if he had made it clear that Britain would never sit with folded hands if European peace was threatened. Would she, at any rate, remain neutral if France and Belgium were left out of the bargain altogether? demands the German Minister. No. Britain would guarantee nothing, free as her hands always have been to turn the mischief to her own advantage if she could. Yet, no one doubts to-day that if Britain had taken a bold stand on the basis of European peace, the War, in all probability, would have been averted. Those who wish to have some insight into the broad features of European diplomacy of the times immediately preceding the war, will find in this volume some refreshing sidelights and a great deal which has been anticipated in Bernard Shaw's "What I Really Wrote About the War." (New Standard Edition).

PRESIDENT WILSON TRICKED.

At the Peace Conference at Paris, Mr. Barnes was one of the Assistants delegated by the British Foreign Office to assist in the deliberations. Here is an interesting anecdote about that well-meaning, jerry-built Potentate with his lofty moral tone, President Wilson who had the whole of Europe at his feet, a helpless cog in the counsels dominated by Mr. Lloyd George and Clemenceau. During the sessions of the Conference, Sonnino, one of the Italian delegates raised the question of attributing to Italy a small portion of Jugoslav which would confer great advantages on Italy without prejudicing the interests of Jugoslav. Balfour followed him and opposed the move. President Wilson rose and with his

(Continued on page 9)

THE "RAIYAT"

A Nationalist Weekly Of Hyderabad

(From A Correspondent.)

The "Raiyat," an Urdu nationalist weekly of Hyderabad, which ceased publication nearly three years ago, has reappeared this week, thanks to the Nizam.

Mr. Narsing Rao assures his readers that he is encouraged, by th recent "Firman" of the Nizam to continue with renewed vigour and strength, his policy of constructive and unbiassed criticism, undeterred by threats of repression and suppression and with the one object of serving his Sovereign and the State.

The "Raiyat" has been lucky in securing the Cooperation of Mr. Fazlur Rahman, a staunch Hyderabadee nationalist, who had to sacrifice a decent post for his principles. When Swadeshi Leagues were being organised all over the country, Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Mr. Mir Hasnuddin and others also formed the Hyderabad Swadeshi League, enrolled members, organised and addressed public meetings and preached Swadeshi.

RESIGNS HIS POST.

But the Director of Public Instruction, decided that the Hyderabad Swadeshi League was a seditious League and that no official of the Educational Department should take part in it. Mr. Fazlur Rahman explained that he was a Lecturer in Economics and the Swadeshi League was merely Applied Economics and he had to resign

RURAL HYDERABAD.

The first issue contains a useful article headed "Rural Hyderabad" by "A Student of Economics." On the authority of Nawab Mashook Yar Jung, the writer shows how poor is the economic condition of the masses. He also describes the unhealthy and unhygienic conditions in which the majority of the village population lives. The authorities would do well to pay serious consideration to these grievances.

I hope the "Raiyat" will continue its useful service and persistently bring to the notice of the Government, genuine grievances.

WATCH THE FINANCE.

Local dailies have welcomed the reappearance of the "Raiyat". If they only cooperate with it, by adopting a bolder policy, things will begin to improve soon. The most important duty that newspapers can perform in Hyderabad or for the matter of that, in any State, is to watch the financial policy of the State. This is just what our papers ignore. Let us hope the "Raiyat" will give them a lead in this respect.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MARATHI

"Manobodh ani Navamanu." Price Rs. 2.

"Mayavad ani Ajathvad". Price Rs. 2 (cloth); Rs. 3 (calico bound).

"Shri Jeevanmukh ani Adhunika Tatvajnl." Price Rs. 2.

"Shri Jeevanmukthaswamy Maharaj Yanche Charithra Va Shikavana." Price Rs. 2/8. By Sadashiv Krishna Phadke, and published by the Author from Panvel (Colaba Dist).

"Yoga Asanas," by M. R. Jambunathan. Jambunathan Book Shop, 14, Palliyappan Street, Sowcarpet, Madras. As. 8.

"Offerings," by H. Bhavani-Shanker. Published by the Author from 13-B, New Patkar Blocks, Bandra As. 2.

"The Stain of the Forge," by Harold Bindloss. Ward, Lock & Co. Ltd., Warwick House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

"At Your Beginnings", by Valentine. Ward, Lock. 3s 6d net.

"A Star in the Dark," by E. Maria Albanesi. Ward, Lock.

"The Iast Brand," by Maxwell Smith. Ward, Lock. 3/6d. net.

"The Dripping Tamarinds," by Cecil Champion Lowis. T Warner Laurie, Ltd., Cobham House, 24 and 26, Water Lane Blackefriars London E.C.4. 7s 6d net.

"Everything's Rosy," (illustrated) by O. Soglow. Warner Laurie. 7s 6d net.

GUJARATHI

"Hun Bandkhor Kem Bani," by Laxmiben G. Dosani. Narayan Gokaldas Dosani, Senasamiti Pustakalay, Raykhand, Ahmedabad. Rs. 2/8.

NATURE'S WAY TO HEALTH

PRACTICAL NATURE CURE VOLLOME I.—The Life Natural-The Way Back to Health, By S. K. Lakshman, B. A., B L. Published by Nature Cure Publishing House, Pudukotah. Price Rs. 1-8.

PRACTICAL NATURE CURE, VOL. II.—Curative Hygiene—Non-Violence in Healing by the same author. Price Rs. 1-8.

While the first volume explains the theory, the second one goes into details and tells us how diseases can be cured with Nature's help.

The author was a pleader and has now become a professional naturopath. He became a convert to the system by reading Louis Kuhne's "New Science of Healing," but his two volumes show some advance on Kuhne's theories in the light of practical experience.

Professional doctors may object to patients being treated by a person who is not one of them, but allopathy is not the last word in the treatment of diseases. There is something in what the author says—that it is easier for a layman to find out the truth, or to discover truth, than for a doctor to unlearn what he has learnt. The author mixes with his Nature Cure a good deal of his religious beliefs to reinforce his points. He might have refrained from this practice with greater benefit to his theories and even his practices.

It is quite possible for every man to become his own doctor and treat himself without much expense, but we are suffering from the "medicine man" complex and it is difficult to get rid of it. Therefore, it is necessary to 'debunk' our minds of the prejudices which we have imbibed all our lives.

Mr. Lakshman teaches us how to lead clean and decent disease-free lives. Light, water and air—these are the three Nature's important remedies on which the author depends to rid patients of their disease.

The two volumes are a valuable guide to the layman and the seeker after knowledge. They make simple what we find so very difficult in our daily lives.

POETRY

TEARDROPS.—By Nalapat Narayan Menon. Translated by Vadaikara Madhavan Nair (Published by Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd., London, Pp. 31. Price 2s.)

There is a stark joy in the reflection of having recognised a good thing when one has met it; and I have stumbled on it in this book. My first reaction on skipping over the pages of "Teardrops" was an unreasoned feeling that there was something in it which echoed the wail of some elemental, eternal tragedy of mankind in the face of which the whole rebellion of man's evolution against the misfortunes of creation has been helpless.

We are living in times in which Poetry seems to be increasingly losing its hold on our imagination, and a great deal of its fascination to-day to people across the modern gulf between ancient values and the brute exigencies of the cynical ordering of our times, lies apparently in its appeal to a sneaking nostalgia in human nature. And it does our souls good to enjoy occasional lapses into nostalgic comforts, to be remainded once in a way of our link with the past, to be told with the ineffable urgency of undemonstrated faith that when science has, at last, settled accounts with Nature and given us the millennium that the poetic longings of man have tried in vain to invoke, provided that in the meanwhile it does not give us something uncomfortably more than we bargain for, there will remain man's Spirit that Science will be unable to fathom, and an unknown region it will be unable to plumb.

If ever a time comes when we will have outgrown our faculty of creative joy, poetry, of all arts, will probably be the first to disappear, and so will music. But, happily, music is not dying out and, thanks to modern science, it has received in recent years an impetus as it has never before; and poetry, which articulates the audible rumblings of human emotions we call music, may yet have a long time before it ceases to give colour to life.

I will not pretend to estimate the merits of "Teardrops" in terms of metre and rhyme, and I rather fear that it is badly managed in that respect. "The poem", the translator tells us, "is Mr. Menon's reaction to a great tragedy that befell him in his youth, the death of his wife—the destruction of 'the castle he had built for himself with bits of sighs mortared in tears'". I will only conclude by adding that it is a book which must command a wide interest, and shall look forward to the author bringing out more in print in the future.

M. G. B.

PESHWAS' DIARIES

Installation Of Moghul Emperor At Delhi

Another volume of "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar," which is the 29th of the series edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "Affairs of Northern India; Peshwa Madhavrao I 1761-1772," and deals mainly with the efforts made by Madhavrao I to retrieve the situation created by the catastrophe at Panipat. The first few letters printed in this Selection give an illuminating picture of the actual state of the country when the Marathas, after their defeat at the hands of the Abdali, had evacuated Hindustan and retired beyond the Chambal. One remarkable fact disclosed by the papers is that the victory of 14th January 1761 availed the Abdali King comparatively little. For three years thereafter he negotiated for the friendship of the Marathas from beyond the Indus and ultimately ratified a formal peace with them in 1764.

The fascination of the correspondence printed in this selection is enhanced by the variety both of style and detail, coming as it does from the pens of more than a dozen different writers. The Jats, the Rajputs, the Rohillas and the Imperial Court of Delhi contribute their shares to these papers, which make essential additions of incident and detail to the scanty knowledge available at present on the subject. The rise of Mahadaji Sindia, his flight from the wrath of Rabhoba, the contemporary movements of the English, and the development of events in various parts of India,—these and other points are graphically described and culminate in the installation of the Emperor by the Marathas on his ancestral throne at Delhi towards the end of 1771. A few papers for the years 1773-74 are included in the Selection in order to show how the premature death of the young Peshwa quickly ended almost all the good work that had been accomplished.

EXPEDITION TO DELHI.

At the end of this Selection are printed some letters and important entries extracted from the Peshwas' Diaries, giving details of an expedition against Delhi despatched by the Peshwa Madhavrao I under the joint command of Ramchandra Ganesh and Visaji Krishna supported by Tukoji Holkar and Mahadaji Sindia. Many useful details of this expedition can be gathered from the Peshwas' Diaries which will be of great interest to the student of Maratha history. How money was raised and spent, how diplomacy was carried on, who were the principal agents employed on various missions—these and similar topics are well illustrated in the extracts published.

A volume of "Indexes to the Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar Nos. 1-25" compiled by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai has also been published by the Government Central Press. Selections from No. 26 onwards have their indexes printed at the end of each volume.

Selection No. 29 and the "Indexes to the Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar Nos. 1-25" which are printed at Rs. 6-11-0 and Rs. 2-10-0, respectively, are obtainable at the Government Book Depot and the usual book-sellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

France—An English View

Modern France, by Cicely Hamilton, London: Dent. 7s. 6d. net.

Miss Cicely Hamilton is known not only as play-wright, novelist, actress and feminist, but also as a keen observer of life in the European countries. Her secret, whether she is writing about Germany or Italy or—as in the present case—France, is to be interested herself; for anything in which one takes a genuine interest must be interesting to many readers. Certainly I, who have lived mostly in France for many years, and have endeavoured in books and in numerous articles to explain the country to others, have derived both instruction and entertainment from Miss Hamilton's admirable work, writes Sisley Huddleston in the "Christian Science Monitor."

It is not so comprehensive as its title implies. The author has rather chosen a series of subjects for her comments. But they are subjects of vital importance—the depopulation of the countryside, the problem of the birthrate, the future of the debatable lands in the East, the status of women and the so-called militarism of a nation that, as much as any, considers peace indispensable to its prosperity.

I have sometimes thought that the supreme French quality—the talent whereln France excels all others—is this gift of being interesting. Interesting in deed as well as in word; the power of dramatizing life. Turn to her history almost any page of it—and you will realise what I mean; where other nations have their long, dull chapters, she tells her story with an air.

And, in corroboration, Miss Hamilton contrasts the drama of the French Revolution with the confused dullness of the Russian Revolution.

FRENCH PEASANT

She takes the peasant as the most typical French inhabitant. He is shrewd, laborious and thrifty. More is the pity that his numbers tend to diminish, and Miss Hamilton makes an acute remark that one of the reasons for the loss of interest in the soil is the fact that every young Frenchman is called up for service in the army.

There are other causes, such as the instability of proprietorial rights which affects the small holders as well as the great capitalists; such as the spread of fonctionnarisme with its security, its comparatively light labours and its pension. But the authorities would do well to consider whether universal conscription and a happy country-side are not incompatible. To-day there are whole villages for sale, and there are departments which are, agriculturally, running to waste, or being cultivated by aliens.

PACIFIST TEMPERAMENT

These aliens are necessary, too, despite unemployment, on account of the low birth rate. From the view-point of foreign policy and of permanent peace, it is, as Miss Hamilton states, not without significance that for every three French babies there are four Italian, who will be brought up as Fascists, dreaming of a new Roman Empire, and five German, who may grow up as Hitlerites, dreaming of a Reich restored. Yet—or perhaps as a consequence—the general conception of the French as a people of jingoistic temperament is altogether wrong. Miss Hamilton devotes a chapter to the French schoolbooks and she quotes freely to prove that their teaching is pacifist:

History is misleading if it injects nto the present the prejudices of the past. It is, of course, to be questioned whether French diplomatic methods are best. It may be open to dispute whether large amateur armies are the best military means of averting war. But the intentions of France cannot be doubted by anyone who has come in contact with the people or the politicians. Miss Hamilton is to be congratulated on an able and understanding book which ought to give to readers in the United States and Great Britain a more accurate comprehension of a nation which is alternately blamed and praised.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1933

INERTIA MUST BE ENDED!

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Kasturbai and 34 other inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram is deplorable. We deplore the fact that Gandhiji provided a justification, or rather an excuse for the Government to take this action. But we deplore still more greatly, and emphatically condemn, the action of Government in so hastily plunging into a fresh chapter of repression, without endeavouring to explore the avenue of approach to peace which was opened for them by Mahatma Gandhi's request for an interview with the Viceroy and his repeated reiteration of his readiness to discuss terms for an honourable settlement.

Whatever may be our own views regarding the questionable advantage to the cause for which the Congress stands, likely to be gained if such a settlement were achieved—and we have more than once expressed ourselves very frankly on the subject—that does not affect the criticism to which the Government have laid themselves open, —that they were offered peace and rejected it for reasons which do not bear examination by the test of common sense and practical statesmanship.

IS THERE A PRECEDENT?

Mr. C. F. Andrews said in London the other day a propos of the Viceroy's refusal to accord an interview to Mahatmaji, "I did not dream that any Viceroy, any Prime Minister, any ruler could ever refuse to see anyone who came on a peace mission." Many people, not only in India, but in Britain and throughout the world must have shared this feeling of astonishment. It would be hard to find a precedent in the modern civilised world for such intransigeance. There is no precedent for it in recent British imperial history. One would have to go back to the days of George the Third and Lord North for such an example of crass obduracy in refusing to enter into negotiations with those who may be openly resisting the Government but, at the least, represent in their demands the tenaciously held determination of a vast section of the people. The Government of Great Britain did not disdain to enter into negotiation with Boer Generals who were in the open field of war; nor did they deem it folly to invite the Irish leaders in open rebellion to discuss terms of peace. But Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare have set out to teach new lessons in statesmanship and establish new precedents in modern Imperial policy.

ARE THEY WISER?

They may be wiser than Lord Reading or Lord Irwin, who did not stand on dignity, prestige or outworn pronouncements of policy when the Congress leader invited them to discuss peace. Or they may suppose that Mahatma Gandhi no longer represents in his person the embodied will of the people. But we hasten to assure them that, whatever differences of view there may be in the country regarding the wisdom of pursuing any particular line of policy or means of carrying it into effect, the refusal to accept Mahatma Gandhi's overture for peace stands on a separate footing. It is resented by the whole country and by persistence in his obdurate attitude and his determination to apply the rigour of emergency laws to a man who is actually pleading for peace and an honourable understanding, Lord Willingdon has forfeited a great opportunity of regaining the confidence of those whose destinies have been, for the time being, placed in his hands. And incidentally His Excellency has, perhaps, closed the door on the hopes of constitutional agitation, for, as Mr. Andrews, very aptly says, it is the Viceroy, on this occasion, who was unconstitutional and not Mr. Gandhi.

MR. ANEY'S DUTY.

The path for Congressmen to pursue in the new situation which has been created seems, however, clear. Now that there is an insistent demand from all quarters for a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee members, we think it is the duty of Mr. Aney to convene it and decide upon the next step. We are not concerned, neither is the country, with Mr. Aney's personal opinion about the utility of such a step, and we do not imagine that there can be any objection on the part of the Government to hold such a meeting. A large number of All-India leaders are already out of jail, and the Acting President should at the earliest opportunity call them together, take advice, exchange views in an open conference and act accordingly, or give way to others who will accept the view of the majority.

IF HE ACTS ARIGHT.

It is absurd to try and convince Congressmen that the present inertia, which his recent instructions would perpetuate, is a good substitute for mass movement. Mr. Aney will have to hold himself responsible for killing not only the Congress, but all political life in the country if he persists in his present programme of negation. He himself emphasised in his speech last night, the need for making the Congress once more what it was in Tilak's time, the forum of free expression, the organ of a united nation and the instrument of the popular will. If he acts in accordance with this admirable sentiment he will have the country at his back.

A Huge Problem

Blindness in India is an appaling problem and Government and the public have alike failed to tackle it on an adequate scale. The Government of India have just issued a statement showing the attempts that are being made by the various local Governments to give relief to the blind and in particular to prevent blindness by timely medical relief.

The reports from various provinces show that so far but a fringe of the vast task of blind relief has been touched. It, is estimated by several doctors that the totally blind in India number about one hundred and fifty lakhs and that about three times as many are partially blind. It is certain that many of the latter will sooner or later be wholly blind unless they get timely and efficient medical relief. Prevention of blindness is therefore a most urgent task on which the Government, local bodies and the public should concentrate their best efforts.

The report from Bombay commends the good work done by many Government and State aided ophthalmic hospitals in the Presidency as also of the Blind Relief Association of Bombay. But, even if we assume that adequate relief is available in the larger towns of the Presidency, there are vast regions where relief is neither efficient nor adequate. The Blind Relief Association seeks to combat this difficulty by sending out fairly qualified workers who travel from village to village and treat various eye diseases. But it is a huge task and needs the formation of a large net-work of Blind Relief Associations, the training of a large number of ophthalmic practitioners, and the starting of many more hospitals and dispensaries. Above all, it is task which needs the earnest co-operation between the Government and the public.

The Punjab Tangle

The reported failure of the Punjab negotiations for a communal settlement will be regretted by the whole country. Those negotiations began as far back as in October 1932 and had the special merit of being promoted by a Minister and a member of the Executive Council. Cautious and confidential negotiations for months yielded a tentative agreement acceptable to several prominent communal leaders of the province. But the deplorable failure of all-India leaders to follow up the partially successful work at the Unity Conference at Allahabad and the growing tendency among communalists to seek for favours at the hands of the Joint Committee or the British Government rather than from a voluntary settlement worsened the general communal tension.

The effect of this on the Punjab was that leaders of different communities examined the draft agreement with undue distrust and exclusively from the standpoint of their own interests. It was easy to criticise the compromise proposed but those who did so wantonly ignored the fact that with all its flaws the proposal was a much lesser evil than the Premier's Communal Award. Unrestrained criticism of the Punjab formula has for the time being destroyed all hope of an immediate settlement. And the worst of it is that the failure in the Punjab is very likely to discourage negotiations for a communal settlement for the whole country. We are not unaware of the imperfections of pacts and bargains, but they are any day better than Awards foisted upon the country by an outside authority.

The main features of the Punjab formula were that, (1) the electorates were to be joint, (2) that they should reflect the population of each community, with the same or different franchise qualifications for different communities, and, (3) that the distribution of seats as fixed by the Award must stand. The very fact that negotiations went on for months on the basis of these points warrants the presumption that the communities are fairly agreed on that basis.

The latest message from Simla states that, though negotiations have failed for the time being, there is a fair chance of their being continued some time hence. If the main point of difference even hereafter should be with regard to franchise qualifications, we would once again suggest that adult franchise is a remedy "par excellence" that will faithfully represent the population of each community without any discrimination in franchise qualifications.

Press Views

Satisfy The People

Gandhiji represents the highest and the noblest in India and every act which is intended to put him "in his to proper place", will not be to the promotion of peace in the land, an object which is equally dear to Lord Willingdon as well as to ourselves. For all these various reasons the discontent in India which is admittedly deep and wide-spread, is bound to become more deep-rooted and wide-spread. The success of a Government is measured not by its ability to crush the discontent of the people but by its capacity to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the nation.—"New Orissa."

Reconsider

There will also be universal endorsement of Gandhiji's suggestion that "no branch of national activity may be left untouched by the Congress." But where is the Congress? We believe in the duty of the Congress to take up the items of constructive work detailed by Gandhiji. But sustained constructive activity on a National scale and covering every aspect of the whole people's life is impossible without organisational direction. This is exactly what the Congress President's instructions are depriving the country of. There is also the constitutional side of the question. Have Congress organisations been dissolved legally? We do not think so. And there are many like us. Protests by Sjt. Purshottamdas Tandon, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Mr. Satyamurthy, among others, are rumblings of a general discontent. Congressmen are not only dissatisfied with this decision, they are also restive. We would, therefore, again urge upon Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Aney, the desirability, nay, the constitutional necessity of reconsidering the sentence on the Congress.—"National Call."

An Impediment

The pick of the Congress soldiery are, of course, expected to offer individual civil disobedience. The constructive work is for those who cannot go so far. So from the very beginning the constructive workers will be branded with the hall mark of inferiority and little benefit will they derive from Mahatmaji's advice to "get rid of the very wrong idea that there is no other Congress activity save that of civil resistance or that the latter blocks all other activities." The idea that there is no other Congress activity save that of civil resistance is no doubt wrong but we are afraid Mahatmaji is looking for it in a quarter. And as to civil resistance blocking all other activities, it does block many other activities, so far as the Congressmen are concerned, as long as the Congress expects "all those able or willing to offer individual civil disobedience..... to do so."—"Mussalman."

STOP MYSTERY WAR

Not India's Business To Intervene

By B. F. Bharucha

The "Bombay Chronicle" has boldly protested against the present operations across our Frontier, and has aptly called them the "Mystery War."

When some time ago, this writer plainly pointed out, that all was not well in Afghanistan, Communiques were immediately issued to the effect, that there was perfect calm and peace in Afghanistan; and that King Nadirkhan commanded the affection and esteem of all his subjects! That bubble is pricked today, and that too by the "Times of India!"

"TWO PARTIES IN KABUL"!

To-day, even the "Times" has to admit, that there are two parties in Kabul! In the opening part of the para, the "Times" says, that "the people of Afghanistan seemed all of one mind in their gladness to get rid of ex-King Amanullah!" Later on, it has to admit, that "the people wished, they had not quite so precipitately turned him (Amanullah) out"! And in its last sentence, even the "Times" has to confess, that "there is pro-Amanullah and anti-Nadirshah propaganda throughout the land! It even keeps going in Kabul!

SOLICITUDE FOR NADIR KHAN!

The "Times" Special Correspondent at Simla, who, on the present occasion, evidently appears to be a journalist, militarist and diplomatist weided into one, tells us,

(1) That "there is a plot against the Afghan Throne."

(2) That the Young Pretender is a relative of ex-King Amanullah.

(3) That some Tribes on our side of the Indo-Afghan border are supporting the Pretender.

(4) And that "it would be contrary to International law; it would be unneighbourly; and it would be a treacherous betrayal of the good words of friendship, which we have spoken to His Majesty Nadir Shah" if we let the said Tribes conspire against him!

(5) And so,—it is "India's Responsibility" to help and support Nadir Shah!!!

WHY WAS AMANULLAH LEFT IN THE COLD'

If that was the International Law, if that was the Code of Neighbourliness, may we know:—

(1) Why was Amanullah left in the cold?

(2) Why were the Waziris disuaded from helping Amanullah?

(3) Why was a Bandit like Bacha-e-Saku allowed to play hell in Afghanistan?

THEN WAS A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY!

NOW A POLICY OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY!

Let the "Times of India" look up its own files; and there will be found repeated assertions of the Government of Inda, that they were determined to pursue a policy of strict Neutrality.

There were many in India, who earnestly wished, that Amanullah should receive India's moral and material support against the treachery of which he was a victim. But the Government stood adamant; and they coolly watched

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

GODREJ SOAPS.

It is rather strange that the Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee should take upon himself the responsibility of passing censure and giving certificates of merit to all and sundry from one end of India to another.

In a statement which, we regret, was published by an oversight a few days ago, he said that in the making of Mysore soaps "foreign tallow" is used, and that the Mysore State Chemical Analyser could prove that Godrej Soaps also contain foreign tallow.

As a matter of fact the manufacturers of these soaps have been widely advertising that their soaps do not contain any animal tallow, let alone foreign.

This is a well-known fact and while we do not suppose this reckless allegation of the Mysore Chemical Analyser will make any impression on the Indian public, we cannot too strongly condemn the gratuitous repetition of it by an organisation whose proper business is the promotion and encouragement of Swadeshi.

If the Mysore Factory use animal tallow it is their own business. The Swadeshi Market Committee would do well not to accept such damaging charges from interested parties merely on trust.

THOROUGHLY OBJECTIONABLE.

Indian Nationalists will strongly support the view of Sir P. Sethna, Sir Manubhai Mehta and the European members of the Railway Board Inquiry Committee that there should be no reservation of seats on the Board on a communal basis.

It is unfortunate that all the Hindu and Muslim members of the Central Legislature on the Board hold a contrary view, but it is to be hoped that at least some of them will soon see their error.

The extenson of rigid communal reservation to responsible administrative posts is to put a premium on inefficiency and is likely to spread the poison of communalism to every limb of the body politic.

If a convention were established for a fixed period to secure equitable communal representation on the Board, it would not be so pernicious, though we do not commend such a proposal. But on no account should statutory reservation be allowed.

C. P. POLITICS.

There has been trouble brewing against the present C. P. Ministers for some time past, and it was evident that the personal relations between the Ministers and their followers or supporters were not what they ought to be in normal circumstances.

But it is rather difficult to understand the political under-currents in the C. P.

When the Swaraj Party came into power, only in the C. P. was it possible for it to capture the majority of seats and make its will felt.

But the Poona school of thought soon appeared on the scene and Responsive Co-operation induced some of the Swarajist stalwarts to surrender themselves to official blandishments.

In other provinces the Ministers are mainly dependent on Government patronage for their tenure of office; not so in the C. P., though their record is as bad as any.

AVOIDABLE TRAGEDIES.

Writing yesterday on the numerous victims of opium in this country, we remarked that the saddest cases are of little children doped by their own mothers who have to go out for work.

The same day an inquest was held at the City Coroner's Court on a baby two-and-a-half months old who had died from an overdose of opium given by its grandmother to induce sleep.

The mother had first given it an opium pill, generally called "balagoli" and the grandmother's second dose, given in ignorance, proved fatal.

The Coroner's jury remarked that it was a case of "misadventure." But was it really unavoidable?

Those who administered the opium cannot be held legally culpable, but the responsibility must be shared by the ignorant and cruel practice of administering opium pills to babies and by the authorities who permit such a practice.

BIHAR COAL INDUSTRY.

The coal trade in Bengal and Behar seems to be in a precarious condition and to need prompt assistance from the Government, the Railway Board and all bodies in India that use coal in large quantities.

At an informal conference held a few days ago between the members of the Indian Mining Federation and prominent Railway officials it was stated that of the 535 Indian owned collieries as many as 243 had entirely closed and several more had temporarily stopped working, the collieries in Bengal and Bihar being affected the most.

The Federation complains that the Railway freights, far from being favourable, discriminate against Bengal and Bihar coal.

Readers' Views

CONGRESS WITH NEW LIFE

From "Man In The Street."

It is a healthy sign that you have already opened the columns of your esteemed journal to the expression of opinion against the dictation of the acting-President in unconstitutionally dissolving the whole historic organisation of the Indian National Congress at this critical juncture of the nation's political life.

Prominent Congressmen will, no doubt, come forward to face the situation created by this unauthorised dissolution of the Congress in a courageous manner without sentimental regard for personalities. The best interests of the nation in bondage are to be realised first and not the moral superiority of one people over another. With all our genuine qualities of moral strength and exhibition of individual sacrifice, British imperialism, a power entrenched behind material resources, will never be transformed to a corresponding state of human feelings and emotions. Much will be said on this subject by some Congress workers, I am, however, concerned to put in here a view, as a man in the street, about the present situation. It is deplorable to see that many of our leaders try to impress upon the public that the masses are tired of continuing the political struggle and are in need of the so-called "honourable peace".

This is absolutely wrong. In fact the masses are at present so much tormented by economic, social and political evils that they will readily respond to an efficient practical-minded leadership with a militant programme which will touch the vital interests of their daily existence, material and social. The Congress, so far, under the sentimental leadership of Mahatma Gandhi has been wasting its energy, time and money on making experiments with only the ethical side of N.C.O. and Civil Disobedience. A movement of this character cannot truly appeal to a mass of starving and afflicted humanity, so long as there is nothing in it to organise its vast strength by ways of co-ordinated action against organised system of exploitation.

The short-lived excitement of the Civil Disobedience Movement did not give the toiling masses an enduring hope of improving their material lot. It did not organise their strength on a sound material basis; and as a result, in spite of their support to the Congress programme we are still no nearer to the cherished goal. Not only so, but we find the ordinance-rule more firmly saddled than ever before.

If a moral victory is to be won against the present system of administration, it will be won by the strength of organised toiling masses on a programme of day-to-day questions of their material well being which ultimately grows up into a process of realising political and economic freedom for the nation. I hope, our thoughtful Congressmen will look to this side of the question carefully in bringing the Congress organisations to life again and make them more powerful and militant for the struggle to come.

LALBAUG MARKET DISPUTE

From Messrs. Meyer Nissim and B. N. Karanjia.

With reference to the report which appeared in the press in regard to what is known as the Lalbaug Market dispute, we wish to clear a possible misunderstanding which the report may create or may have created in the minds of the public.

We are not a Committee appointed by the Corporation but we were appointed to constitute a Committee for the settlement of the dispute by gentlemen, Hindus and Mohammedans, who had assembled at a meeting held in the Mayor's room on the 25th July, 1933.

Our names were selected because we belong to neutral communities so far as the Lalbaug Market dispute is concerned. The matter is sufficiently difficult in itself and we seek the co-operation of the Press and the public in the settlement of the dispute so that our endeavours may succeed.

Mr. C. P. G. Wade who is the third member of the Committee being temporarily out of Bombay has not had the opportunity of signing this letter.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

From I. Makhmoor.

Syrian Mufti Sahab is to return very shortly from Hyderabad. May he return quite successful in his mission and we do believe he is not coming unsuccessful. For the land is still full of the enviable yellow metal' and its Jagirdars are still the Nawabs of 18th century.

On his arrival here a huge meeting is being contemplated and we are told 'a special pandal' will be erected for the said gathering. Why? What is this waste of money? If it is to accord him a royal reception that can be easily done without any such pandal. But we are told that a huge purse will also be presented to the honourable guest on behalf of the Bombay Mussalmans. Strange enough. Yet no harm, if the purse is to be made up of the liberal donations made by the liberal big merchants of Bombay. They can well afford it and they must do it.

But if the demonstration is being arranged to collect funds from the general Muslim public, the sooner the idea is dropped the better. For the Mussalmans are poor, very poor, distressed and dejected on account of their thousand and one difficulties.

"Charity begins at home" is a golden rule. Islam also enjoins upon its followers first to take care of their relations, their orphans, their destitutes, etc. Their own educational institutions, be it Aligarh University or Jamia, Mohammad Ali Memorial or any other like institution all to-day need money. Is it not shameful that even in Bombay, the Gateway of India, we have no living or befitting memorial for the greatest leader of Indian Mussalmans (late Maulana Mohammad Ali) with the exception of a deserted road starting from Bhendhi Bazaar and ending at the Market? And then again what about the thousands of unemployed, the living statues of starvation? They have better claims upon the hard earned money of the Mussalmans.

REVELLERS IN KATCHRA

From Merwanji K. Sett.

The Press Report of the Bombay Municipal Corporation's Meeting makes sad reading; for we are informed that the house was hilarious. The subject that evoked "peels of laughter" was a resolution brought by one man who certainly has our interest at heart, and who also has more than the normal amount of brains allowed to a Bombay Corporator.

The lot of the one-eyed in the kingdom of the blind must be far from envious; and that of Dr. Alban D'Souza must be equally so.

In any other part of the world Dr. D'Souza, who proposed improvements of Bombay sanitation, would have received, if not support, at least a decorous hearing, instead of laughter and jeers. I wonder if the members even understood the speech, for we are informed they clamoured for a dictionary. It would have been more frank and honest if they had asked for a Primer.

Bombay has the doubtful distinction of being not only a filthy town but of possessing Corporators who seem to glory in the filth of their town. Bombay spends as much in scavenging as many European towns twice her size and even then it is the worst served. It is a painful sight to observe the look of disgust of European visitors seeing the streets of Bombay for the first time. One would think our Corporators are in league with workless Doctors and undertakers, from the consistent way they turn down all schemes for the improvement of the town.

It is time this useless lot of long-purse-pushers-for-honours be sacked and the whole subject of sanitation be handed over to a committee of educated men who would know not only how to keep their own homes clean but also what improvements to make in the stinking paper and garbage strewn streets of Bombay.

I sincerely wish success to the heroic efforts of Dr. Alban D'Souza—more power to his elbow as they say in Ireland.

MR. MODY TALKS TO BRITISH SPINNERS

Lancashire Should Freely Concede India's Right To Frame Her Policy, He Says

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

July 22.

Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and president of the recently formed Federation of Indian Industries, visited Manchester, the other day for the purpose of meeting representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry and spent a busy day with them.

In the morning he conferred with the members of the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee, which was set up by the Government after the Ottawa Conference to investigate ways and means of increasing the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills, and then left the boardroom of the Britsh Cotton-growing Association to inspect, the exhibition of samples of yarn produced from Indian cotton and of cloth in which Indian cotton, alone or in part, has been used.

Immediately after this he met the members of the Special Committee on Japanese Competition and then, with representatives of the various employers' organisations in the cotton industry, took lunch with Lord Derby at the Midland Hotel. An interview with representatives of the press was followed by a largely attended meeting in the Houldsworth Hall to which Mr. W. H. Catterall, as president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, had invited the committees of the various organisations. In the evening he returned to London.

Excepting the interview with the pressmen, all of the conferences were in private. In the interview Mr. Mody made a statement and afterwards answered a number of questions. In his statement Mr. Mody said:—

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

"The great problem which faces both the Indian and the British cotton industries at the present moment is that of Japanese competition. I wonder if Lancashire sufficiently appreciates the fact that it is owing to the action taken by the Government of India at our instance that she enjoys a preference in the Indian market such as she has not obtained in any other part of the world.

"I do not a moment suggest that the determining factor in bringing about this preference was any particular regard for Lancashire; the interests of the consumers largely determined the question. The significance of this is that a policy which was right and proper from the Indian point of view happened to fit in with the interests of the British export trade. It is difficult to foresee exactly what the future has in store, but it is quite possible that in many directions similar circumstanctes may arise in which measures can be taken by India which could serve at one and the same time the best interests of both countries. Given the necessary goodwill, we should be able to exploit all such possibilities to the common good.

"On the basis of reciprocity, it may even be possible for India to modify a particular policy so as to fit in with the requirements of British trade in return for modifications of British policy designed to confer advantage on some Indian interest. Everyone must recognise that Government must determine their policy in relation to the wellbeing of the people as a whole, and while, speaking for myself, I must primarily fight for the interests of the Indian cotton industry, I cannot ignore in consideration of any such issues the advantage which India might derive in matters other than those relating to textiles.

POLITICAL ASPECT.

"Let me turn for a moment to certain issues which cannot be overlooked in this connection. Lancashire will recognise that it would be very difficult to the work for co-operation between the two industries, if responsible people in Lancashire were at all to maintain an attitude of hostility towards the legitimate demands of politically minded India. If it were felt in my country that Lancashire interests could be relied upon to lend their support to a solution of the political problems of India which would be in harmony with the views held in every responsible Indian quarter and if, moreover, it was made clear that Lancashire freely acknowledged the right of India to frame her policy, whether in regard to tariffs or to any other measures, with reference to her own needs, a situation would be created in which men of goodwill in both countries would be able to cooperate and formulate a basis for future relations such as would be fair and satisfactory to both. A great deal has been said in recent years about the necessity of providing in the new Constitution what have been labelled as safeguards It is a controversial issue which I do not wish to discuss, but I do maintain that the only 'safeguards' which would be of any permanent value to British trade interests must take the form of a better understanding and of agreements entered into freely by both sides to their mutual advantage.

"While, as I have said already, our decisions would be governed by our view of what served our own interests best, there are several matters, not only in regard to Japanese competition, but also in connection with other questions, such as the increasing use of Indian cotton, in which it would be possible to find opportunities for the pursuit of a common policy.

CONFERENCE IN INDIA?

"I have been asked what my view would be if it were proposed that representatives of the Lancashire industry should pay a visit to India in the near future, and discuss with us there the various matters on which I have briefly touched. Such a visit would imply a recognition that Indian questions can only be dealt with in India, and of itself would incline opinion in India to extend a sincere welcome to the delegation. If, in addition, it could be shown that in the markets outside India in which we have a common interest, in the encouragement of the growth of suitable Indian cotton, and in various other matters, there was a disposition in Lancashire to work for the principle of reciprocity in trade relations, then I think a move of this kind might yield results, and would be something upon which in future years we might look back with satisfaction.

Asked whether in his view Lancashire could hope to regain a substantial portion of her former trade with India, Mr. Mody said it would be impossible for Lancashire to recapture all her lost trade, but his own view was that Lancashire could do a great deal more than she had done in the last few years in the way of re-establishing her supremacy in the classes of goods for the production of which she had no rival anywhere—the finer classes of cloths. There would be a market for them. With the increase in the consuming power of the Indian people and of other peoples throughout the world, which he hoped was coming along, there was bound to be a greater demand for Lancashire goods, and it was up to Lancashire to see in what way she could meet that demand.

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STOP "MYSTERY" WAR

(Continued from page 6.)

the abdication of Amanullah! To-day, when his own people want him back, by what law of ethics can India resist it? Let India waste no time in disowning all responsibility about this war, and in urging for its immediate cessation.

FATHER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

(Continued From Page 1)

Lokamanya who taught Indians self-respect.

"This situation and position of the statue were well conceived" continued the speaker. "Lokamanya defies from here the enemies and opponents of Indian's freedom through the seas and over the seas that India is not going to remain a slave. Swaraj is our birthright and we shall have it. This message of Tilak will ever reverberate from this foreshore" (Cheers).

Mr. B. F. Bharucha recalled the impressions of a foreign visitor to India who had declared that there were only two worth seeing in India and that was the Taj Mahal and secondly Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

LEADERS' MESSAGES.

Mr. S. L. Silam, the Secretary of the Tilak Memorial Committee announced that he had received more than a hundred messages wishing success to the function including messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon. Mr. Nalesan, Dr. Ansari, the Consul General for Switzerland and the Vice-Consul for Germany.

HISTORY OF MEMORIAL.

He then gave a brief history of how the memorial came to be erected. He said:

"The public are aware that as a sequel to publication of my letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th July 1925 in which I suggested that the citizens of Bombay should erect a Statue in memorial of Lokamanya Tilak on the spot where he was cremated the then Bombay Provincial Congress Committee immediately took up my suggestion and at a public meeting held on the 1st August 1925, a Committee was constituted under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. to take all necessary measures for erecting a suitable Memorial. There were many distinguished persons on this Committee including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, V. J. Patel, G. V. Deshmukh, B. G. Horniman, K. P. Khadilkar and others. The Committee carried on correspondence with the Government for securing permission to utilise this place where Lokamanya was cremated for the purpose of erecting his statue. After a good deal of correspondence the Government agreed to our proposal after 2 or 3 years.

WOMEN RESPOND.

It is a matter of pride for the City of Bombay that its women alone have contributed a sum of rupees five thousand through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in commemoration of which fact a tablet has been fixed to this pedestal stating that 'the pedestal'—the cost whereof has been nearly Rs. 5,000 has been erected out of subscription collected by the women of Bombay.

ANEY'S TRIBUTE.

In unveiling the statue Mr. M. S. Aney remarked that he shared in the feeling of disappointment that Mahatma Gandhi was unable to be present on the occasion. It would have been most appropriate if Gandhiji had been there to unveil the statue but he was sure if Mahatmaji was not bodily present at the function, his spirit was present amongst them. The Mahatma was not there because he had on the same day unveiled the curtain that had been dropped over the civil disobedience movement for about three months.

The speaker claimed to be a humble follower of the great man whose statue he had the honour to unveil. He could not adequately express his admiration of the qualities and patriotism of the late Lokamanya than whom he had not seen a great man in this country during the last century.

The activities of Lokamanya had been expressively summarised by Sir Valantine Chirol when he had described Tilak as the father of Indian unrest. The speaker wished to add that he was not only the father of Indian unrest, but he was the pioneer who laid the foundation of a free and dependent India. He created unrest firstly by instilling in the minds of the masses a deep sense of humiliation at their being treated as slaves and helots in the Empire and secondly by inspiring a desire in them to secure for this country a status of equality among the civilised nations of the world.

BIRTHRIGHT OF PEOPLE.

A distinguishing feature of the politics of the late Lokamanya was that he had to go through incarceration and sufferings a thing which was not shared by his contemporary politicians who certainly were not inferior to him in intellect. He believed that the salvation of the country lay in forcing and compelling the hands of Government to recognise the birthright of the people. He declared for house-tops that Swaraj was the birthright of the people and he demanded it in the name of the people. He bitterly criticised what he called the mendicant methods of realising their goal and advocated the cause of swadeshi, the cause of boycott, and the cause of national education long before Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the stage of Indian politics.

He advocated the cause of the country in such a manner that the people were aroused and the Government was anxious to remove him from his field of activities. They detained him at Mandalay for six years and hoped to crush the growing national sentiment by that time by pursuing a policy of repression. But Government was sadly mistaken as it found that when he came out of Mandalay he was still the same uncrowned King of India. (Cheers). The popular respect for Lokamanya had not diminished because he was incarcerated.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

He believed that no political organisation could succeed without the support of the masses and for this purpose he started the Home Rule Leabue with a view to organise the masses and prepare them for a sustained battle for the freedom of their country.

"I shall be untrue to the gospel of the late Lokamanya, if I do not mention that he wanted to fight the Government on all fronts. He wanted the people to capture all representative institutions so that Government could not use them to put obstacles in the way of their battle for liberty" continued the Acting Congress President. He believed in keeping up a united political platform where all religions and cultures could combine and carry on the work. He was known to be bigotted in religious matters, but that was a mistake. In his desire to maintain a united political platform he was next to none, declared the speaker.

ALL FOR UNITY.

With a view to secure the co-operation of his Muslim brothers he even surrendered his principles at Lucknow and thus brought round the Muslims to agree to a common national demand.

The politics of Tilak was strongly coloured by his scholarship and philosophy. His work "Gita Rahasya" was a a valuable contribution to the ethics of India. His life was crowded with activities beneficial to the social, economic and political welfare of the country. "I feel the loss of the late Lokamanya Tilak" he concluded movingly "as poignantly as I felt it 13 years ago. I hope this statue will inspire us to imitate his example."

SHAUKAT ALI'S TRIBUTES.

Maulana Shaukat Ali paying a warm tribute to the memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak, observed, "For some years after a very unfortunate incident at Sir Cowasji Hall I had decided not to take part in joint gatherings, but devote all my time and energy in the service of my faith and my people."

"My dear old friend and brother Dr. Sathe came to me and invited me to be present at this evening's function. He knows how we respected the late Lokamanya Tilak. I am glad to be here and I am pleased to give expression to my most sincere appreciation of the great patriot."

Proceeding he remarked, "We both brothers admired him for his courage, sacrifice and patriotism. He was a staunch Hindu and a Maratha, but he also had the breadth of vision and the imagination of a great leader."

"At a critical juncture in the affairs of India when the late Moulana Mohammed Ali and myself were interned at Chhindwara during the war, Lokamanya Tilak was the man who brought about the Lucknow Pact. His frank and clear opinion was expressed in true and wise words "the Hindu majority cannot give too much to the Muslims to win their confidence."

"At Amritsar at the first Khilafat Conference he spoke and showed us that he wholeheartedly sympathised with the Khilafat movement. Later in June 1920 when we decided on Non-Co-operation, he wired to us that any programme the Muslims adopted he would support it. And lastly just ten or twelve days before his death, when I went to see him in Poona on an urgent matter, in spite of high fever and later hours he listened to me and accepted my request. I can never forget his kindness and sympathies and Islam enjoins on us gratitude for any kind action."

FOLLOW LOKAMANYA.

"At present India is passing through most critical period and I beg all of you to follow the example of the great leader and act on it. I am working for peace between Muslims and Muslims, Hindus and Muslims, and Between England and India. There is so much mistrust in the country that efforts for peace and goodwill receive no hearing."

"In the end I appeal to you to adhere to the wise advice of the great leader, Lokamanya Tilak and this will be the finest tribute to his memory. This statue is a sincere appreciation of Tilak's wisdom, courage, imagination and patriotism.

HORNIMAN RECALLS.
OLD DAYS.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that he was asked to add his tribute to the great Lokamanya Tilak with whom it was his privilege to serve the cause of Indian freedom on many a battlefield. "I would like to pay my tribute on this occasion not only as an adopted son of India but also as an Englishman and representative of a country to whom Lokamanya Tilak had taught the mantra of freedom had which I regret they forgotten.

"The name of Lokamanya will not only live in the history of India but must also live on the roll of great patriot martyrs of the world who have sacrificed their lives in order that their nation might be free", continued Mr. Horniman. I ask you to remember the words of the late Lokamanya Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it. Remember that you will not have Swaraj unless you learn the lesson which he also taught you in season and out of season.

SWARAJ MEANS UNITY.

"You will not have Swaraj unless you stand united. I am glad that we have among us to-night Maulana Shaukat Ali, a representative of the great Muslim community. Unless Muslims, Hindus, Parsis and Christians stand together as Lokamanya asked us and urged us to stand together—unless that is done we shall not be able to carry out the great work of achieving freedom. Our worthy President has told us that Lokamanya did not even hesitate to sacrifice his convictions for the sake of achieving that unity which was essential for their success. You cannot achieve your birthright without unity.

"I hope that this evening when we are under the shadow of the statue of Tilak will live in our memories in such a way as to make us realise that all our differences and dissesnions must be put away and we must return to that unity, which if we do not achieve and maintain we shall be insulting the memory of Lokamanya and insulting our country which is mother to us."

After Mr. Kelkar had thanked the President, the function came to a close.

TILAK DAY AT KARACHI

KARACHI, August 1.

Lokamanya Tilaks' death anniversary was observed at the Karachi Municipal offices. Schools were closed and a meeting was held in the evening where at speakers compared the present political methods those advocated by the lase Tilak.—A. P.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	London, Aug. 1.
Previous Closing	4.47 1/2
To-day's Opening	4.47 1/2
To-day's Closing	4.46 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	New York, Aug. 1.
Previous Closing	4.48 3-8
To-day's Closing	4.44 3-4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Aug. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	10.12
Today's Opening Rate	10.09
Difference	—.03
Today's Closing Rate	10.50
Difference	+.38

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 208/8
April/May	Rs. 228/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, Aug. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	5.99
To-day's Opening Rate	5.94
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.08
Difference	+.09

FRANC RATE.

	Paris, Aug. 1.
Previous Closing	84 1/32
To-day's Opening	85
To-day's Closing	84 16/16

LEGAL POSITION OF MANAGING AGENTS

High Court Dismisses Shareholders' Suit For Injunction To Restrain Directors Of Sholapur Mills

The legal position between a limited company and its managing agents was exhaustively treated by Mr. Justice Broomfield at the Bombay High Court in his judgment in the suit filed by Ramkumar Potdar in the Sholapur Mill dispute.

The plaintiff who is a shareholder of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., filed this suit on behalf of himself and other shareholders, for a declaration that a certain resolution passed by the Directors was ultra vires and void and for an injunction to restrain the Directors from acting upon the resolution.

The degendants in the case are the Company and six directors including Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Cam and others. One of the directors (defendant No. 7) supported the plaintiff.

RESOLUTION IN DISPUTE.

The resolution in question passed by the Directors in the early part of this year, terminated the engagement of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Company as the Managing Agents of Sholapur Mills Ltd. The plaintiff contended that this resolution was ultara vires in view of a clause in the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, appointing the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas as the Managing Agents, till such time as they desired to continue.

NO BINDING CONTRACT.

His Lordship delivering judgment observed that any provisions in the memorandum or Articles of Association of the Company did not constitute a binding contract between the company and any outside person who may be mentioned therein. So in this case the firm could not force the company to take it as their Managing Agents in the strength of the above provisions in the clause. The firm of Morarjee Goculdas wsa admittedly not a legal entity or a corporation with a perpetual succession.

The point to be considered in the case was whether the clause appointing the firm as Managing Agent in 1874 when the company was incorporated was still applicable to the firm as constituted in 1931 whose appointment as Managing Agents was terminated in 1933 by the resolution in question.

VAGUE CLAUSE.

The particular clause, continued His Lordship, was very vague and it was difficult to ascertain what the founders of the company intended thereby. There was no certainty that the clause was intended to be applicable even after the death of Mr. Morarjee Goculdar the proprietor of the firm in 1874. In law, agreements which are not certain and definite or which are not capable of being made certain are void under the law. The same principle applie to the provisions in the memorandum and Articles of Association of a company.

His Lordship held that the relevant clause in this case did not appry to the vrm of Morarjee Goculdas and company as constituted in 1931 and which was dismissed in 1933.

Could the clause in the Articles or the Association be altered by the Directors? Dealing with this question, his Lordship observed that it was a settled principle of law that the memorandum and Articles of Association were a Charter or Constitution of a Company, and any condition of the same could not be altered either by the company or its directors except in the cases and in the manner provided by the Indian Companies Act.

His Lordship held that the clause in question was the condition of the memorandum and Article of Association of the company and was binding on the comany. But as the firm of Morarjee Goculdas as now constituted was not the firm referred to in the clause regarding appoint of Managing Agents, the clause became inoperative.

RIGHT OF DISMISSAL.

Could a company, through its directors, dismiss its servants or agents for a good cause? Dealing with this aspect of the case, His Lordship observed that under the Law relating to master and servant, the master had implied authority to dismiss the servant for misconduct, neglect or incompetence. Similarly, the directors of the company had implied authority to dismiss their agents and servants for a good cause. In this case, His Lordship had no reason to believe that in dismissing the Managing Agents, the directors were acting without any reasonable cause. It was, however, a matter of internal management with which the court was not concerned.

On the question of injunction, his Lordship observed it was a matter for discretion of the court. Even if the plaintiff had made out his case, the court was not bound to grant an injunction The Court had to consider the probable effect of such an injunction. The effect in this case would be that the company would be compelled to continue to employ agents in whom they had no confidence. For this reason, it was not a case in which the court would grant an injunction.

CASE DISMISSED.

As, however, the plaintiff had failed to make out his case, the question of injunction did not arise.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. R. S. Billimoria, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Payne and company appeared for the Sholapur Mills Limited, and five directors (defendant one to six). Mr. B. J. Desai with the advocate General and Mr. Lalji, instructed by Madhavji and Company appeared for defendant No. 7.

Capt. S.G. Hickey, Director of the Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, died on August 1, of heart failure.

He leaves behind him a widow and a step-son.—A.P.

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"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
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GHUZNAVI COMPLAINS

Hindu Predominance In Administrative Positions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

One of the greatest obstacles to inter-communal agreement in India, namely, the predominance of Hindus in higher administrative posts, is the theme of a letter of Sir A. H. Ghuznavi published in the "Morning Post."

Citing Sir William Hunter's book "Indian Mussalmans" in support of his contention that Moslems' educational disabilities date from "Resumption proceedings, 1828", he asks that a definite proportion of the appointments open to Indians be statutorily guaranteed to Moslems.

CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 30

Sjts. Beni Singh Awasthi and Prithvi Nath Bhargava, leading Congress workers of Cawnpore have reached Cawnpore, after their release from the Fyzabad Gaol. They were both convicted early in 1931, to 1-3/4 and 2 years respectively.

C. P. MINISTRY PROSPECTS

Governor Summons Party *Leaders For Parleys* At Govt. House

NAGPCR, Aug. 1.

It is understood that the Governor has summoned Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Kedar and Rai Bahadur Naidu, the party leaders, and Syed Hifazat Ali, leader of the Moslem Group in the Council, with a view to considering the possibility of forming a new ministry.

The leaders will meet His Excellency this evening at Government House.—A. P.

COTTON GODOWN ABLAZE

Damages Estimated At Half Million Sterling

LILLE, August 1.

What is stated to be the largest raw cotton warehouse in Europe situated at Fives (?Flines) is ablaze.

The damage is already estimated at half a million sterling. The warehouse contained 23,000 bales of raw cotton and covered an area of 3,600 metres.—Reuter's Special.

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DECCAN QUEEN CANCELLED

Due To Slips On Ghauts On Account Of Heavy Downpour.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus wires:—

Owing to heavy rains, some slips have occurred on the ghats and in consequence, the Down Deccan Queen will not run from Bombay, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2nd and 3rd inst. and the Up Deccan Queen from Poona on Thursday and Friday on the 3rd and 4th August respectively.

Passenger trains Nos. 23 Down and 24 Up leaving Bombay at 22/45 and Poona at 23/0 hours respectively will also not run on 2nd and 3rd instant.

All other trains as shown in the time table will run.

RAILWAY TRACK WASHED AWAY

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

Heavy rains from weekend, it is reported, caused serious breach between Madira and Cerrupalayam stations on the Dornakal-Bezwada section of the Nizama Railway resulting in the washing away of a track over eighty feet.

The traffic, in consequence, has been disorganised, and pending repairs of the breach, transhipment of traffic is proceeding.

It is hoped that through traffic will be restored on Wednesday evening.—A. P.

BREACHES ON TANK-MANZAI SECTION

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 1.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N.-W. Railway wires:—

Owing to breaches all train service on Tank-Manzai section of Kalabagh-Bannu Railway has been suspended until further notice.

Booking of all descriptions of traffic is stopped. A. P.

RUNNING RESUMED ON A. B. RAILWAY

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 1.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, A. B. Railway wires:—

The block at mile 368/17 between Lumding and Patharkola on Gauhati branch of the A. B. Railway has been removed, and through running resumed at 10-15 hours to-day.—A. P.

NO GOING BACK ON DEMOCRACY

India Will Reject It As Betrayal

LONDON, August 1.

Sir John Thompson addressing at a luncheon declared "after extolling the democracy for seventy years in India, it is impossible now to tell Indians that we were mistaken and that we must see how dictatorship works on the Continent and then say whether it is or is not most suitable form of Government for India". If we entertained such suggestions, the education which we had given to India would instantly reject it as a betrayal.—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE APPEAL

Counsel Recounts Desai's Activities In India

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Mr. Kemp continued arguments in the Meerut appeal, dealing with the case of Desai which he characterised as full of small points, the accumulation of which made up the case against him.

Describing Desai's career, counsel said that he came to India on July 28 1927 with a certain amount of Communist literature like the Labour Monthly, a hot Communist paper. He joined a Bombay daily, and afterwards another paper which was suffering financially, and Desai looked round for other occupation.

In September 1928 took place an important conference at Bombay between Bengal and Bombay leaders of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, to consider the future working of the party. Notes made by Spratt and Bradley at the conference, in which reference was made to the paper "Spark", of which Desai was the editor were exhibits in the case.

Counsel stressed that these notes were important. In these notes, in the list of party organs, the "Spark" was referred to as a socialist paper, but not the official party organ. The paper was then contemplated but was not yet out. The name "Spark", counsel said, was taken from Lenin and it was obvious to Desai from the start. One of the points against him was the name. His case was that the name was suggested by the enditor of the first paper he joined in Bombay.

CONNECTING LINK.

Mr. Justice Young asked what was the link which connected the "Spark" with the conspiracy.

Mr. Kemp in reply said that it was the publication of articles with Communist views in aid of their campaign and at their instance. Mr. Kemp admitted that the paper had nothing definitely Communist but submitted that it was not difficult to see that Desai was working in concert with it and he knew their aims.

Mr. Justice Young: What is the evidence for that?

Mr. Kemp referred to certain correspondence in support of his contention.—A. P.

"SPARK" ARTICLES.

Mr. Kemp continuing said that references showed that Desai knew C. P. Dutt, a well-known Communist and the paper was to be sent to leading Communists.

The Chief Justice remarked "that would not carry them far".

Mr. Kemp said: Desai is more closely associated with these people than he pretends.

Mr. Justice Young observed that it was possible that Desai knew them all well; still there was something lacking.

Discussion here arose as to the difference between a Socialist and a Communist.

Mr Kemp said the only difference was the question of violence. He submitted in reply to various observations from Their Lordships, regarding Desai's knowledge of the aims of Communist conspirators and his agreement with their views, that Desai agreed to help and give them assistance, knowing their aims and that would be acting in concert.

Mr Kemp suggested that Desais' case was argued on the assumption that he was a non-Communist. The Prosecution case was that he was a Communist. The literature found on him and his articles in the "Spark" showed that he was a communist. After referring to various documents, Counsel submitted that the evidence against him showed that he was acting in concert with other conspirators

CASE AGAINST JHABWALA.

Mr. Kemp next took up the case of Jhabwala who was first heard of after Spratt came out. Jhabwala presided at the Lenin Day meeting at Bombay and delivered a speech, in the course of which he said that a gradual revolution was needed. Jhabwala was the Secretary of the League against Colonial Oppression with its head-quarters at Berlin and was the forerunner of the League against Imperialism, a directly revolutionary body. Accused wrote a letter to the Congress Labour Party asking for their co-operation.

BEHIND SCENES.

Counsel referred to various documents showing accused's connection with others. His activities in Bombay were next described. The accused attended an All-India Trade Union Congress at Delhi with several others, including Spratt and Tengdi.

Spratt in a letter to England referred to the accused as taking part in the Congress. Jhabwalla was not only a member of the Bombay Party, but he worked behind the scenes. He also assisted in the celebration of the May Day.

Mr. Justice Young: All are labour activities so far.

Mr. Kemp said that he was showing Jhabwalla's association with Spratt and others. He referred to accused's speeches in one of which he advocated mass revolt against Capitalists and mass revolution, but without bloodshed.

Mr. Justice Young observed that showed the distinction between him and the Communists.

Mr. Kemp said that all accuseds speeches were devoted to mass revolution, but he watered it down. Counsel next referred to corrspondence of the League against Imperialism, a Communist body, and was reading letters when the court rose for Lunch.—A. P.

NO RIOTING IN ALWAR

Prime Minister Contradicts Press Statement

SIMLA, August 1.

With reference to the statement made in the press that fresh rioting had taken place in Tijara, Alwar State, between Meos and Ahirs, and that rioting had culminated in loot and arson, intimation has been received from the Prime Minister, Alwar, stating that the report is entirely unfounded.

It is believed that the report probably originated from the rumour that a Meo boy had been lost sight of near Tapokra in the Northern part of Alwar State and that he had been murdered by Ahirs in Rewari Tahsil, Gurgaon District. This rumour caused some nervousness among local people and a rumour was spread by interested persons that Meos intended to attack Nandrampur Bas. The State authorities, however, took prompt action and strengthened the police posts by additional patrols at Salarpur, Nandrampur Bas and Hamida.

The Meo boy now has been found and sent to Tapokra. All is quiet since then.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

All Closed Arrack Shops Opened Again In Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

At question time in the Madras Council to-day, asked to state the number of liquor shops closed in each district as a measure of prohibition, Government said that all arrack shops in certain talukas of Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Salem districts have now been re-opened as the experiment was a failure. It was stated that in the Nilgris district, no liquor might be sold to any member of the hill tribes except on a medical certificate.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The remand period of 25 persons recently arrested by the City Police in connection with their enquiries into the alleged conspiracy having expired, they were produced at the Commissioner's Office to-day. It is understood that they will be remanded for a further period of one week.—A. P.

DUTCH AIR MAIL LEAVES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

The eastbound Dutch Air Mail commanded by Mr. Booth arrived here this morning and left an hour later. The plane carried three distinguished passengers, namely Sir Cecil Cobb, M. P., Mrs. Grant Watson, wife of the Governor of Cuba, both bound for Singapore, and Mr. Roothooft, a tobacco merchant for Java.—A. P.

A meeting of the Koshti Samaj Mandal held under the presidentship of Mr. Jagannath Prasadjee in which a resolution was passed, to protest against "the attitude of the Ahmedabad Municipality demands of Hindi schools for Hindi speaking residents in Ahmedabad numbering 30 to 50 years."

ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Call For Explanation From Military For Rejection Of Lowest Tenders

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The Military Accounts Committee, which has held four sittings here, concluded its sitting to-day.

The members present were Mr. Lloyd, Finance Member, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Finance Secretary and Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Anwarul-Azim, non-official members of the Assembly.

It is understood that the committee examined the heads of the branches of Army Headquarters and elucidated various points raised in the appropriation reports.

One of the points touched was, regarding reserves held by the Military Authorities Committee. It was thought that these reserves were large and required reconsideration.

The system of long term contracts for such commodities as grass, vegetables and meat was also considered, and the opinion expressed was that such a contract should make provision for the adjustment of prices according to fluctuations.

The Committee also reviewed reasons given for refusing the lowest tenders and held that in some cases, these were not convincing, especially when tenders had been invited again from the same contractors whose lower rates had not been accepted before. It was suggested in future that the departments should give reasons when lowest tender was not accepted.—A. P.

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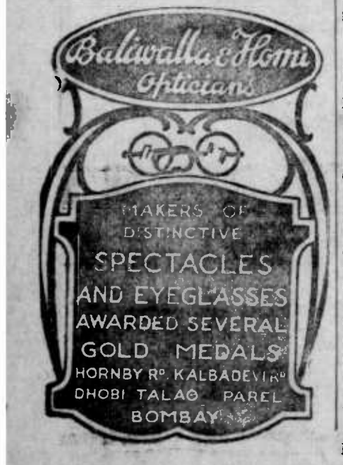

Bombay Govt. Statement On Mahatma's Arrest

(Continued From Page 1)

page of mass movement.

But ample evidence is forthcoming to show that they are not able any longer to suffer prolonged torture of ordinance rule now crystalised into statute by so-called legislatures. Civil disobedience is, therefore, confined to individuals on their own responsibility, although they would be acting on behalf of and in the name of the Congress. Those who will so act may expect no financial or other assistance from the Congress. They should be prepared for indefinite incarceration whether ill or well. They may not come out of jails except by termination of their sentence in due course or through the strength of the people. On the termination of their sentence they should seek re-imprisonment on the first opportunity. They should be prepared to brave all risks attendant upon their action, including uttermost penury and loss of all their possessions movable or immoveable or physical torture such as lathi blows.

Naturally such action can only be expected from a small number especially in the beginning. The very enumeration of hardship is libely to frighten many people. But experience of patriots and reformers all the world over shows that nature provides us with the capacity for suffering when it is taken up in the true spirit.

MASS AWAKENING.

It follows that such response, if it comes at all, must come in the first instance from the intelligentsia. Their example will prove infectious in the long run and pervade the whole nation, resulting in mass awakening that cannot possibly be crushed by any repression be it ever so ferocious. Moreover individuals from among the masses can certainly act even now. I am convinced that these men and women represent the national spirit and nation's determination to win independence in every sense of the term. For, I hold that true independence i.e., independence in term and on behalf of the masses can be proved in India's case to be unattainable by any other method.

While Congressmen may be counted by the crore, civil resistance under the new scheme will be represented only by a few a thousand or even less. If these few are true men and women, I am certain they will multiply into millions.

DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN.

It will be the duty of Congressmen and even others who sympathise with Congress methods and aims wherever possible to give relief to indigent families of civil resisters especially to the utterly destitute peasantry who joined the no-tax campaign. For they must be ensured that every inch of land confiscated during the campaign (I think lawlessly and wrongly) will be returned to them or their progeny when the nation comes to her own, as it must some day."

AS OFFICIALS VIEW IT.

The statement proceeds: "It is apparent from this announcement that while Mr. Gandhi did not appear to contemplate the immediate commission of an overt act of civil disobedience in the sense of a breach of the ordinary law, he was about to begin a period of preparation and propaganda which could not fail to lead to the same unfortunate results as his policy of 1921 and 1930/31 and his announcement of renewed civil disobedience in January 1932. The new campaign was to be inaugurated by the spectacular abandonment of the Ashram by his closest followers. Thereafter, local sympathy and benevolence would be appealed to and local sentiment excited by their homeless condition. The former owners of lands in Gujarat forfeited in 1930/31 in the no-tax campaign were to be stirred up by assurance of return of their lands. By these means, it seemed to be intended that opportunities for propaganda in favour of continued and intensified civil disobedience should grow

MARCH TO RAS.

These apprehensions of Government were confirmed on 30th July by telegram to them from Mr. Gandhi which has been published. This telegram included an intimation that with his companions from the Ashram, Mr. Gandhi intended to march to the village of Ras in Kaira District in order to tender his sympathy to villages most hit. The message also stated that he had no desire to invite the villagers to mass civil disobedience, but individuals would be invited to offer Civil Disobedience in terms of the Congress resolution. He also stated that he and his companions would march piceless and depend upon villagers for feeding them. Villagers of Ras have been outstanding in the past in their adherence to Mr. Gandhi and his policy and even after the settlement of 1931 and despite the great patience exercised by Government, many of them persisted in contumacious refusal to pay land revenue and suffered forfeiture of their lands.

THEY SEE NO DISTINCTION.

There is of course no real distinction between mass and individual civil disobedience. Mr. Gandhi himself contemplated that the example of individuals should pervade the whole Nation resulting in mass awakening. There is nothing in effect to distinguish the proposed campaign from that inaugurated in 1930 by Mr. Gandhi's march from his Ashram to Dandi in the Surat District for the ostensible purpose of breaking the salt laws.

BID FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

After the experience of 1930/31 and after successful efforts made by Government during the last 18 months to maintain peace and order, it was impossible that Government should allow Mr. Gandhi continuance of liberty which he obtained in May in order to enable him to pursue his fast in view of the fact that he has declared his intention of causing this liberty to carry on a campaign subversive of law and order.

Mr. Gandhi has had full time and opportunity since his fast to understand the political situation and the views of the public, including his own followers and Government believe that they will have ample public support to measure taken and described in the following paragraph.

In December 1932 the Bombay Legislative Council passed a bill now entitled the Bombay Special (Emergency) Power Act, 1932, which as stated in the preamble conferred special powers upon Government and its officers for the maintenance of public security in case of emergency. Acting under the powers conferred by Section 3 of this Act the Governor-in-Council being satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mr. Gandhi has acted, is acting and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace, has ordered Mr. Gandhi's arrest."—A. P.

AN UNUSUAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 5)

grandiloquent air gave them to understand that the question was by no means settled, that he would have to say a great deal when he was in possession of all the relevant facts and that he would, meanwhile, reserve his judgment. A few minutes later, when the day's work was about to close, Tardieu rose and summed up the day's achievements, neatly sandwiching in the deferred resolution regarding Italy's claims into the day's voted items as a 'fait accompli.' Tardieu's speech was duly rendered into English by the official translator. "I watched Wilson" writes Mr. Barnes, "and he never raised an eyelid. The motion was solemnly put and carried without a dissentient voice. Wilson who was noted for the slowness of his thinking apparatus, looked like a block of wood. Not a muscle moved on the countenances of Balfour, Clemenceau, Tardieu or Sonnino." On their way back from the Conference, Mr. Barnes asked Mr. Wilson what had made him change his mind so soon. "The President stopped short; and by that little gesture I was convinced that until that moment he had no idea of what he had done. But President Wilson could never be guilty of mistake. . . . Then he spoke. "My dear boy," he said "there has unfortunately to be a great deal of give and take in complicated negotiations like those in which we are engaged.'"

There are names and events, men and women, too numerous to mention, of whom Mr. Barnes writes; I will leave the task of enumerating them as hopeless and hope that when he comes to writing his second volume he will tell us not only of his spiritual crises but also how he overcame them, not only how he jumped from one creed to another but also the reason why. And I may add as a purely personal reaction to reading his altogether stimulating book that Mr. Barnes is more likeable and lovable in his intellectual blackguardism with which he begins his life and continues well on into his middle age than in the Pharisaical achievement which crowns his evolution. But he is young and we may yet see a great deal of the turbulence of his spirit before he has said the last word about himself.

M. G. B.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA

Five Test Match Players Chosen

LONDON, July 31.

The M. C. C. have invited the following to tour India for the coming season:—

Jardine, (Captain) Walters, Valentine, Wyatt, Levett, James Langridge, Nichols, Verity, Townsend, Bakewell, Clark, Gregory, Paynter, Barnett, Ames and another.

Hammond and Sutcliffe asked to be excused as they wanted a rest after the strenuous Australian tour.—Reuter.

SURREY AHEAD OF KENT

Tyldesley Scores Another Century For Lancashire

LONDON, July 31.

The following are the closing scores:—

Surrey vs Kent: Kent 293, Surrey 482 for 8 (Gregory 70, Squires 107, Barling 131, Watts 62 not out).

Gloucestershire vs. Lancashire: Gloucester 228, Lancashire 466 for 6 (Watson 85, Hopwood 77, Iddon 76, Tyldesley 104).

Notts vs. Leicestershire: Leicester 176 and 42 for 1. Notts 276 (Arthur Staples 50, Gunn 55).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire: Worcester 273 and 51 for 1. Northants 308 (Bakewell 70, Bellamy 66, Jupp 57, Mathews 50, Brook 5 for 90).

Warwickshire vs. Sussex: Warwick 307, Sussex 251 for 3. (J. Parhs 85, Cock 113 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Hampshire: There was no play due to rain.

Somerset vs. Essex: Somerset 223 and 76 for 6. Essex 399 (O'Connor 73, Nichols 55, Pope 86).

Derbyshire vs. Middlesex: Derby 167 and 24 for 1. Middlesex 252 (Hulme 73, Mitchell 7 for 86).

The two day match between Durham and West Indies, which began on Saturday, resulted in a draw. Durham 256, West Indies 140 (Woodhouse 5 for 73) and, following on, 29 for 3.—Reuter.

HULME SAVES MIDDLESEX

Gregory reached his individual 50 in two hours. He hit hard and his shots were well placed.

Squires hoisted his century in 175 minutes.

Hulme's bright batting saved Middlesex. He collected his 73 in two hours, and reached the boudary on ten occasions. Sims and Durston scored only 20 and 26 respectively, but their partnership produced 42 runs in fifteen minutes. Durston lifted Mitchell twice over the ropes and followed it up with two boundaries.

Bakewell played a rigidly defensive innings which lasted 2½ hours. He scored his individual 50 after batting for an hour and forty-five minutes, and hit in all six boundaries. The second wicket partnership between Bakewell and Bellamy produced 128 runs. Bellamy was at the wicket for 2 hours and 10 minutes, and seven 4's were included in his score of 66.

HOLMES NOT WANTED

Sutcliffe is losing Holmes his partner of many a year. Holmes was informed by the County Committee that his services were not required after the end of this season.

Barling scored mainly through offdrives and cuts and during his stay a the wicket for 3 hours 10 minutes he hit eleven 4's.

Tyldesley played a restrained innings scoring his 50 in 135 minutes. He improved after the tea interval and completed the 93rd century of his career, after batting for 3½ hours. His innings lasted for 215 minutes and his innings was sound if not attractive. He reached the boundary eight times.

Cook hoisted his century after batting for 3 hours and up to now he had hit eleven 4's.—Reuter.

PERRY AND AUSTIN MOBBED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 31.

There were scenes of great enthusiasm at Victoria Station to welcome home the Davis Cup players with the cup.

Crowds five to six deep sent up a great roar as the players stepped off the "Golden Arrow."

Mr. Roper Barrett carried the cup.

A section of the crowd broke the cordon and Perry the hero of struggle was carried shoulde. high.

His Majesty telegraphed congratulations from Cowes—Reuter.

Mr. E. W. Perry arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

Innings Victory For Essex; Nichol 157 (Not Out)

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.

The following are the results of Firstclass Cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Somerset vs. Essex: Essex won by an innings and 77 runs. Somerset 223 and 99 (Farnes 6 for 26) Essex 399.

Derbyshire vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won by 8 wickets. Derby 167 and 175 (Hearne 9 for 61). Middlesex 252 and 92 for two.

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire. Northampton won on the first innings. Worcester 273 and 314 for three declared (Nicol 157 (not out) Bull 73 not out). Northamptonshire 308 and 115 for three

Surrey vs. Kent: Surrey won on the first innings. Kent 293 and [illegible] not for four (Ashdown 178 Ames 81, Todd 52 not out). Surrey [illegible]2 for 8 declared.

Yorkshire vs. Hampshire: Yorks won on the first innings. Hampshire 268 and 68 for two.

Yorks 338 (Leyland 133 Palmer five for 93 Boyes 5 for 96).

ENGLAND VS. WEST INDIES

Bakewell Replaces Sutcliffe Who Is Unfit

LONDON, July 31.

The following will play for England in the Third Test Match against the West Indies at the Oval on August 12th:+

Jardine, Waters, Wyatt, Marriott, Hammond, Ames, James Langridge, Verity, Nichols, Clark and Bakewell.

Townsend will be twelfth man.

Sutcliffe asked that he might be excused on the ground that he was not quite fit.—Reuter.

WEIGHMAN CUP DRAW

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

The following is the draw for Wightman Cup.—

MATCHES ON FRIDAY.

Miss Jacobs vs. Miss Round. Mrs. Wills Moody vs. Miss Scriven, Jacob and Sarah Palfrey vs. Round and Miss Heeley.

MATCHES ON SATURDAY.

Moody vs. Round; Jacobs vs. Scriven; and Alice Marble vs. Nuthall Moody and Marble vs. James and Nuthall.

Mr. Gordon Halland has been appointed head of New Metropolitan Police College established under Trenchard scheme to train men for higher ranks in Metropolitan police.

DANGER OF BODY-LINE BOWLING

Carr And Dawson Not To Resort To Fast Bumpers

LONDON, August 1.

It has been revealed that Carr and Dawson have agreed to prohibit fast bumpers during the Trenbridge match.

"I do not call it body-line bowling" said Carr. "I prefer to describe the deliveries, to which we have taken exception, as head-high balls. Somebody is going to be killed if this sort of bowling continues. Dawson and myself consider that the game will be much more pleasant if it is stopped. Sooner or later something will have to be done, why not now?"

Dawson said that he hoped other counties would follow suit. —Reuter's Special.

JARDINE RETIRES SEVERELY HURT

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Jardine attempting to stop a hard cut from Ashdown in todays match, received a full force hit on his left knee and retired, leaving the field with his arm round Gregory's shoulders.—Reuter's Special.

HELP TO DISTRESSED BHILS

Supply Of Large Quantities Of Grain And Cloth

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:

Out of the liberal donations that are being received from the generous public, associations and trust funds, the Bombay Humanitarian League Distressed Bhil Relief Committee and Dohad Bhil Seva Mandal thousands of really starving Bhils and other cultivators received the necessary help.

Apart from free grain distributed of 13653 maunds ten relief works were opened through the Bhil Seva Mandal where 6748 labourers are working and they receive about 126 maunds of grain and Rs. 387-12-9 as wages.

By the generosity of the cloth merchants of Mulji Jetha Market and Mill Agents of Bombay 21 bales of cloth has been sent to Dohad which has supplied clothing to about 8000 half-naked Bhils. The Gamthi cloth Merchants Association has appointed a sub-Committee to collect cloth bales for the Bhils.

It seems from the present conditions of the new crops that for still 3 weeks more doles shall have to be given after which new crop it likely to mature and there will be no need for help. We trust the generous donors will enable us to keep up the Relief works by their donations some time and completely save thousands of the Distressed Bhils.

REDRESS TO C. P. AGRICULTURISTS

Council Urges Govt. To Give Protection To Cotton-Growers

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

Proceedings were dull in the Council to-day. Six resolutions were discussed and Government sustained defeat thrice.

Most of the elected members were absent.

Despite Government's opposition, the House agreed to resolutions recommending to provide agriculturists with Taccavi Loans to the extent of 50 per cent on land revenue recoverable next year, and urging the Government of India to protect the cotton growers in the Province from the evil effects of the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton.

The President adjourning the Council sine die referred to the impending retirement of His Excellency Sir Mantagnie Butler and paid a rich tribute saying that His Excellency was a constitutional Governor, responsive to public opinion. He was known for his sympathy to Indian aspirations, the President continued. The House associated with the remarks of the President, all the members standing.—A. P.

S. P. C. A. INSPECTORS DISMISSED

Alleged Extortion Of Bribes

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 30.

On charges of bribery, four inspectors of the Karachi S. P. C. A. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) have just been dismissed. A number of cattle-owners made a petition to the chairman of the Society (Collector of the District) alleging that they had been obliged to pay regular bribes to these subordinates of the Society, one grain merchant paying Rs. 96 per month.

The allegations were enquired into by a sub-committee who recommended the dismissal of the four men.

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New Invention Will Advance India's Literacy

Indian With Help Of American Savants Produces Lino Machine Which Will Set Type For Devanagari Script

In a factory in Brooklyn, New York a young Hindu named Hari G. Govil and an American engineer named C. H. Griffith have finally completed an invention which may turn out to be a potent instrument for carrying literacy to the masses of India.

Briefly, what Govil did was to wrestle with the complicated Devanagari alphabet and reduce it to such terms that it can be put on a linotype keyboard of 90 keys, which will then form more than 1,000 different Devanagari characters.

Others have wrestled with that problem and dreamed of solving it. None has succeeded satisfactorily except Govil, with the help of the hard-headed engineer, Griffith, and the critical oversight of two famous Oriental scholars, Professor Harold H. Bender, of Princeton, and Professor W. Norman Brown, of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the following article Prof. Brown gives a detailed account of the invention.

INDIA'S VERNACULAR SCRIPTS.

By William Norman Brown, Ph. D. Professor of Sanskrit, University of Pennsylvania, U. S. A.)

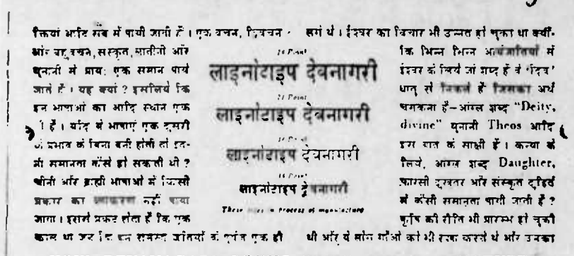
I can still remember my surprise as a boy in India when I found out that a font of Hindi type contains more different symbols than does an English font. I had learned in playing around a printing shop the difference between our "caps," "small caps," "lower case," and "italics:" and I knew that in writing Hindi there were no such distinctions. A font of English type contains something over two hundred characters; the first Hindi font I ever saw had over five hundred, and even these were not enough but had to be supplemented by others specially ordered. Nowadays a font for Hindi may run to around seven hundred symbols, and instead of being accommodated in two cases, as is an English font, requires four or even more.

Most type-setting for books and periodicals in Europe and America is to-day done mechanically by operators who sit comfortably before machines and do their work by pressing keys, much like those of a typewriter. Matrices slide into place; the line of type is cast; the type is delivered into a rack ready for printing; and the matrices automatically return to their respective channels in the magazine. When the cast type has been used and is no longer wanted it is melted up into raw metal for the next time.

But in setting type for Hindi or any other language using an Indian script the compositor still works in the way common here before the invention of type-setting machines. He stands before his cases, picks out the individual types from separate little compartments, places them in his "stick," laboriously "justifies" each line by inserting additional spaces" between the words, the line is of the proper uniform with the other lines when his stick is full carefully lifts out the type, with the danger always before him that he may drop it and turn it into that desperate muddle called "pi" and have all his work to do over again. Then when the pages are printed and the job is finished the types have to be redistributed by hand in their separate boxes—one of the meanest jobs in all printing—to be available for another assignment.

THE INVENTOR.

Even in India, where time still does not press as imperiously as



HOW DEVANAGARI LOOKS WHEN SET IN LINOTYPE.

here, printers have often thought what a saving of expense and labor it would mean to set type for Indian scripts by machine, and many have tried to adopt the devices used in the West to those needs of the East. No one has succeeded until now, when Mr. Hari G. Govil, Founder and Director of the Indian Society of America and formerly Editor and Publisher of the Oriental Magazine, in New York, has brilliantly worked out a system which is the result of collaboration between him and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A. The latter, at various stages in the development of the idea, took the care to consult with two Sanskrit scholars Professor Harold H. Bender, of Princeton University and myself—and has now put the completed project on the market.

The difficulties in setting type for Indian scripts by machine lie first, in the peculiarly compressed fashion of writing which these scripts employ; and, secondly, in the complicated method of merging adjacent symbols so that the resulting compounds constitute entirely new characters. The consequence is that these scripts lack, to a remarkable degree the successive side by side arrangement of symbols which we have in our roman and instead employ an involved set on conjunct symbols.

The problems are clearly illustrated in the case of the Devanagari script, the one now on the Linotype and the most widely used script in India, being to that country much of what roman script is to Europe. So effective is the compression that a Sanskrit text set up in Devanagari script of standard twelve-point body occupies fewer square inches than does the same text transliterated into roman characters and set up in the smaller ten-point of standard body.

PECULIARITIES OF SANSKRIT.

The most frequent sources of compression is in the manner of writing the vowels. Short 'a' is never written at all in Sanskrit except at the beginning of a sentence or after another vowel, and in Hindi and some other modern languages using Devenagari it is written only at the beginning of a word and after another vowel. The way of that is that this vowel is considered inherent in every consonant unless an indication in given otherwise. Since short 'a' is by far the commonest sound in the languages native to India, the saving of space here is tremendous. Many of the other vowels take short forms except when at the beginning of a sentence, or word, or after another vowel, and often they are indicated only by special strokes or curves inserted above or below a consonant which they accompany.

Similarly, when two or more consonants come together without an intervening vowel, they are written in a conjunct form Sometimes they are written side by side, squeezed together as it were with some element of one or all missing: sometimes they are written one above the other, again with elements missing. In this way the forty-nine basic symbols of the Devanagari used in Sanskrit and the slightly larger number used in Hindi are multiplied into some figure beyond my own calculation. A student of permutations and combinations might work out the exact number of possible symbols: I should think it might be several thousand.

In fonts of hand-set type not all these separate possible symbols are represented individually and to reduce the total to a workable number various devices are used. For example, to meet the necessity of attaching vowel signs above or below a consonant' each consonant may be cut in two or even three forms. The face on each form is of the same size, but the body of the type varies. In one it is full size: in the other it is cut off above or below the character. In the latter cases there is room to instrt a small type above or below bearing the special vowel symbols which must be added. In this way two or three separate pieces of metal may be arranged vertically in a space that at other times holds only a single piece bearing only an unmodified consonant. This method is tedious to employ makes for errors, is easier to "pi" and increases the trouble of distributing the type after the printing is done; but it is the best that exists.

With symbols that must be joined side by side the operation is much simpler. There types are made lacking the element of the independently standing consonant that is to be omitted in this conjunct, an element often or nothing but the upright line appearing in so many of the characters in the accompanying illustrations. It is then an easy matter to place one type next to the other.

ONLY 124 SYMBOLS

In the case of the Linotype machine only one of the two principles of combination I have mentioned can be employed. This machine is designed to set up roman script, which places all characters in a horizontal sequence, and vertical combinations are impossible. Restricted by this mechanical limitation Mr. Govil had to get on his 124 Linotype keys a set of symbols to set up Devanagari using only side by side combinations and none up and down. This he has been able to do, and it is this achievement which justifies the application to his scheme of the word "brilliant."

By carefully studying the structure of the Devanagari script, he saw that it was possible to break up the various symbols vertically into elements smaller than had been done before by type designers and combine these successfuly in the side by side arrangement so as to make almost every character required by the Devanagari script. Some few up and down combinations had to be retained and these were designed as units. The ingenuity of the scheme is evident from the fact that it takes no more separate symbols to set up almost any Devanagari word on the Linotype than it does to set up the same word by hand. After all this designing there still remain a few rare characters which cannot be set with the 124 Linotype symbols, and for these special matrices have to be kept in a box beside the operator and put into the channel by hand. This is no different from methods already employed in using the Linotype roman script for highly specialized purposes, such as mathematics or certain foreign languages.

APPERANCE IN PRINT.

In setting the vowels, the Linotype sometimes gives an effect slightly different from that of the standard Devanagari script. The difference appears from comparison of the manuscript writing here illustrated with the sample of Linotype. In the manuscript the oblique strokes above the line of the letter are regularly above some character and stand at an angle of about 45 degrees. In the Linotype composition these strokes sometimes are more nearly vertical and do not always appear above the character that bears them. The difference is slight and might escape an eye unused to the Devanagari but to one who uses it frequently it is fairly obvious. It is a quality that also appears in some fonts of hand-set Devanagari. It suggests the interesting notion that the Linotype face may some day have an effect in altering the appearance of Devanagari, as in Europe the expansion of printing with movable type came to alter the appearance of our own scripts.

Such a change of appearance would not be unprecedent nor necessarily objectionable. The many Indian scripts existing now, so diverse in many cases as to show no obvious similarity, are considered to be derivatives from a common script, known to us from stone inscriptions as early as the third century B. C. The divergences have perhaps arisen from various causes, but the most important are probably the use of different materials and implements at different periods and in different localities. In northern central and western India the writing was on palm leaves or birch bark, and the implements were pen and ink. There the Devanagari and similar scripts are common, and show a great many straight lines. In southern India, on the contrary, the writing was on palm leaves and the instrument was a stylus, with which lines were scratched into the leaf. To read one dusted in a dark powder which stuck tem-

(Continued on page 11).

INCREASE IN B. B. & C. I. RY. EARNINGS

Success Of Special Excursion Train

BOMBAY, July 31.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The following subjects were discussed at the 93rd meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 13th July, 1933.

Statements showing position on 15th May and 15th June 1933 of claims received in the months of April and May, 1933 were recorded.

Copies of two printed statements showing financial results—one for the year ended 31st March, 1933 and the other for the month of April 1933—were circulated to the Committee.

The results for the year ended March, 1933, were satisfactory there being an increase in net earning of Rs. 28.16 lakhs made up of an increase of Rs. 4.71 lakhs in earning and a reduction of Rs. 23.45 lakhs in working expenses.

The figures for April 1933 showed an increase of about Rs. 3-1/3 lakhs in earnings and a decrease of Rs 1-1/4 lakhs in working expenses.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

Copies of pamphlet giving a full account of an excursion special train run for mill labourers from Delhi to Jaipur and Ajmer were circulated to members of the Committee. The train had to be organised at very short notice but the tour proved a success in that about 430 passengers were booked. The rate charged per head was Rs. 8-8 which included trainfare, cost of food, conveyance, etc.

A request was put forward for the grant of a concession in fares to persons attending the Swami Dayanand Saraswati celebration at Ajmer from 14th to 20th October, 1933.

The Chairman referred to the results of the Pushkar and Khwaja Fairs of previous years and said that past experience led to the conclusion that concession tickets for these and similar fairs etc. far from being remunerative did not bring in sufficient additional traffic to cover the loss on such tickets.

After some further discussion, the Chairman agreed to consider the matter further.—A.P.

LONGEST UNDER-GROUND RY. IN WORLD

Extension Costs About £3,000,000

RUGBY, Aug. 1.

The last section of Tube Railway extenson from south Harrow to Cockfosters was opened to the public, to-day. This railway which is now 25 miles long is the longest underground in the world, and the new addition just completed cost about £3,000,000.

On some sections speed now attained is three miles in five minutes. Cockfosters was formerly a rural beauty spot, but housing estates have rapidly increased in numbers during recent years, and the estimated population of the neighbourhood will increase by 50.000 within the next few years. —B. O. W.

Viceroy Unconstitutional Not Mahatma

Mr. Andrews Criticises Lord Willingdon's Refusal To Meet Gandhiji

Speaking on the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi at a lunch-hour address at Friends' House, London in mall week, Mr. C. F. Andrews said that every Indian would feel that the Viceroy had insulted Mr. Gandhi. "I am certain that the Mahatma has been straining every effort to come to an honourable peace," he said, "He has written to say he is intensely anxious to reach an honourable peace and will do everything in his power to attain it."

Mr. Andrews pointed out that in 1921 when Mr. Gandhi was carrying on the civil disobedience movement and was definitely not co-operating, Lord Reading, who had been Lord Chief Justice, arrived in India as Viceroy. Mr. Gandhi asked for an interview with him, and Lord Reading, who had expressed his readiness to meet him, granted several interviews. No question of prestige was raised. There were simply frank talks between two individuals, and Mr. Andrews believed that they led to a much better unerstanding. The same thing happened with regard to the interviews with Lord Irwin. Mr. Gandhi had twice suspended civil disobedience, and it was suspended now

Mr. Andrews said he had pressed Mr Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy without conditions in order to explore the possibilities of peace and he was delighted when he heard that Mr. Gandhi had used those very words in making his request.

"VICEROY UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

"I did not dream", he said, "that any Viceroy, any Prime Minister, any ruler could ever refuse to see anyone who came on a peace mission. The Viceroy has twice declared positively that he will not even see Mr. Gandhi unless civil disobedience is withdrawn. It seems to me that the greatest principle of political and personal liberty is involved in this matter. If one of Mahatma Gandhi's standing, seeking to explore the possibilities of peace, cannot see one who is ruler, then we have lost one of the greatest safeguards of personal liberty.

"Lord Reading and Lord Irwin, as Viceroys, granted interviews to Mr. Gandhi. I want to know why this Viceroy refuses to see the Mahatma till he calls off the civil disobedience movement. It is the Viceroy who is unconstitutional, not Mr. Gandhi.

It was true, said Mr. Andrews, as Sir Samuel Hoare had said, that there was a calm in India, but it was a calm not of true peace but of fear, a calm produced by force as in many other countries where dictatorship ruled.

MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

A member of the audience asked Mr. Andrews what he would say to the argument that in the interests of the whole future of India it would be a mistake to encourage millions of people to think that they could get their way by a mass movement of civil disobedience since the very first requisite of government must be the maintenance of law and order.

Mr. Andrews replied that the Viceroy should have met Mr. Gandhi and should have put that point to him.

The meeting agreed to send a message to the Prime Minister strongly urging the Government to ask the Viceroy to agree to Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview with a view to explaining the possibilities of peace.

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BOMBAY.

The last VALUATION REPORT reveals certain striking features. Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous valuation.

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Greater Prosperity.

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For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Head Office.

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Bombay Agents: Messrs. Mahasukh Lall Chiman Lall & Co., Chemists, Princess Street, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON DROPS 50 POINTS

Disappointed Inflationary Buyers Selling Out

HEAVY RAINS OVER DROUGHT AREA

Operators Await Bureau Report

Bombay, Aug 1.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was very weak on general liquidation influenced by rain in drought sections and weakness of Wall Street. It is said that Roosevelt is against any early inflation and disappointed buyers were liquidating their speculative purchases. In view of the Bureau report professional operators are holding aloof and the market shows poor buying power.

Absence of any inflationary step from Washington is causing disappointment among bull operators and beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma are discouraging buyers. Thus the two main factors on which the bull operators relied have now definitely taken a turn and the general felling in favour of a further decline is increasing.

AWAITING BUREAU.

However, heavy liquidation has improved the technical situation and operators are now awaiting the Bureau report due on the 8th instant showing probable yield of American cotton crop. In view of acreage reduction, it is impossible to forecsast the yield but we do not look for any material decline as in case of need the present administration will come forwar with some inflationary plan to save prices from a drastic decline in the meantime spinners are keenly watching the effect of the Processing Tax which comes in operation from to-day in the States. It must not be forgotten that the new crop is about to move and increasing hedge selling is likely to follow all advances.

NEW YOR MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 11 points which was the highest level of the day. Prices kept on declining under long liquidation and at the time of Liverpool close October option was quoted 24 points down. In the afternoon there was further liquidation which depressed prices further and a decline of 50 points was registered. During the last hour there was cessation of selling and without any important change in prices the market closed at a decline of 51 to 44 points. Spot cotton prices declined 50 points at 10 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 52 to 53 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 52 points at 9.98c.

BOMBAY SELLING

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points. There was Bombay selling whichl was followed by general liquidation owing to rains in West. The market closed quiet at a decline of 13 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.27d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 points with October 5.37 and January 5.40.

Egyptian Sakel futures declined 15 points with Spot cotton 10 points down at 8.28 while Uppers declined 4 points with Spot cotton 4 points down at 7.54d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 38 to 26 points.

ACTION ANY MOMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Despite the announcement that Government has commenced ploughing up the leased areas and have appointed supervisors to carefully check the destruction, prices broke sharply on beneficial rains in the drought areas. Though there are now good rains in view of the recent prolonged drought lasting seven weeks and deficiency of winter sub-soil moisture, it is doubtful whether the yield will be materially affected on the contrary late unseasonable rains in August and September would cause rapid deterioration.

The American Mills attitude in watching the result of the processing-tax on consumption also added to the withdrawal of speculative support. In view of the appreciation of the dollar and the American Government's delay in exercising inflationary powers operators are holding off awaiting fresh developments from Washington.

It must, however, be remembered that Government are watching the situation very closedly and their policy of raising commodity prices has not been altered, consequently they may take action at any moment.

We think advantage should be taken of the present decline to effect moderate purchases in all commodities.

Sterling/Dollar Cross Rate 4.48 3/8.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 10.53 —.07 at 10 a.m. lowest 10-10 —.50 at -34 p.m.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

New York: Liquidation caused by immediate devaluation Dollar unlikely. Beneficial rains; market may be forced lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co., New York:—

"New York Cotton Exchange approximate estimate world consumption for season 14,100,000, largest since 1929, carry-over estimated to be 12,000,000. Domestic sales of goods are falling off. Government crop estimate 8th August will subtract probable acreage abandoned under reduction plan."

Messrs. Orvis Brothers, New York:—

"Rains Texas, selling by disappointed inflationary buyers, with buying power looks lower but rather buy."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market exhibits very little buying power. Market needs fresh stimulus. Rains doing good. The chances are in favour of a further decline.

Liverpool: Market affected by western rains, weakness wheat and Roosevelt's declaration against early inflation.

Liverpool: Trade calling. Straddle selling. Rains Texas. Weak stock market. Bearish.

New York: Liquidation. Hedging. Favourable rains. Easier sterling. Reactionary trend other markets.

New York: Rains Texas. Selling by disappointed inflationary buyers with buying power poor. Looks lower but rather buy.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

Heavy rains Oklahoma and Texas. Excessive rains have fallen East. Texas more rain expected.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Crop developments unfavourable owing to too much rain and low temperatures in Central and East, which are stimulating weevil activity. In Texas and Oklahoma rains highly beneficial, but crops deteriorating rapidly in some semi arid areas. Cloth sales below production. Mill activity down 15/20 per cent. On account of National Industrial Recovery Act some congestion reported in wholesale channels.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled: 9-25 p.m.: New York market declined on beneficial rains, increased hedge selling, weakness in wheat, unsettled exchange against sentiment.

Their Sew York friends cabled: "Decline due heavy Southern hedging possibly against reduction options coupled with insufficient buying and general listlessness."

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, July 31.

October, 1933	10.12—48
December, 1933	10.34—48
January, 1934	10.41—51
March, 1934	10.56—47
May, 1934	10.77—44
Middling Spot,	10.00—50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, July 31.

July,	
October	10.08—52
December	10.28—53
Middling Spot	9.98—52
New York, 10.55 a.m.—	
October	10.36
December	10.59
New York Noon Call,—	
October	10.32
December	10.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, July 31.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports, 15,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain, 7,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent, 19,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 31.

July, 1933	6.09	—
August, 1933	—	5.96—14
September, 1933	—	5.97—14
October, 1933	6.09	5.99—13
November	—	6.00—13
December, 1933	—	6.02—13
January, 1934	6.13	6.03—13
February, 1934	—	6.05—13
March, 1934	—	6.07—13
April, 1934	—	6.08—13
May, 1934	—	6.10—13
June, 1934	—	6.11—13
July, 1934	—	6.13—13
August, 1934	—	6.14—
Middling Spot	—	6.27—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 31.

Sakellaridis,—	
October, 1933	7.92
November, 1933	7.98
January, 1934	8.06
March, 1934	8.13
May, 1934	8.21
July, 1934	8.28
F. C. F. Spot	8.28

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 31.

Broach,—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.29
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.41
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.53
C. P. Oomra,—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.29
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.59
Bengal,—	
Good	4.18
Fine,	4.28
Superfine,	4.38
Scinde,—	
Good,	4.28
Fine,	4.38
Superfine,	4.48

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, July 31.

September	1.39—.04
December	1.46—.04
March	1.52—.04
May	1.58—.02

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, July 31.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New Yodk Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	12
Amer. Power & Light pfd. 6 dol.	
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P A	25
Amer. Forn Power Com	11¾
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	48
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	24½
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 5 dol pfd	48½
Electric Bond 6 p.c. pfd.	
Consolidated Gas	52¼
Columbia Gas	19
United Power & Light A	5½
North American	25½
United Corpn.	9¼
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel.	121
Western Union Telg.	55¼
Radio Corp.	8
Cheasapeake & Ohio	42
New Yeork Central	40¼
Union Pacific R R	110
Pennsylvania R R	33½
Baltimore & Ohio R R	26
Guaranty Trust	311
International Carriers	8
Bush Terminal	4¼
Alaska Junea	23½
Noranda Mines	30
United States Steel	51¾
Bethelehem Steel	37¾
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	24
American Smelting	32¼
Int. Nickel Common	17½
International Harvestor	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19¼
Cerro de Pasco Copper	29
Glidden	14¼
General Motors	28½
Packard Motor	5
General Elecctric	24¼
Goodyear Tyre	35
United Aircraft	30
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	19½
Standard Oil of N J	34¼
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Philips Petroleum	12¼
St. Regis Paper	5
American Radiator	13½
National City Bank	31
Chrysler	31
Sun Life of Canada	460
American Ice Co.	10¼
Mac Intyre	32
Kelvinators	16

Liquidation in commodities caused selling in shares. Carloadings for the week ending 22nd July 648900 operation U S Steel 49 p.c.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B C RATE:—
T T and D D 1/1/6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Ban Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.
New York B C. RATE:—
T T 300-1-2 nominal.
Banks selling T T 298-1-2 nominal.
Banks Buying T T 294-3-4 nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 637.
Banks Buying D D 647.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 61-3-4.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81 Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 95-1-4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 84-1-2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 61-3-4.

BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D D 104.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.48 31st ultimo.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 13/16 1st instant.
London/Paris 8512 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 23.89 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 17.22 31st ulto.
London/Italy 63.12 31st ulto.
London/Berlin 13.96 31st ulto.
London/Holland 8.25 1/2 31st ulto
London/Stockholm 19.38 31st ultimo.
London/New York 4.53 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold £6-3-8 29th ulto; £6-4-0 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 18 29th ulto; 17 15/16 31st ulto.
Silver London Forward 18 1/16 29th ulto; 18 1/16 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 29th ulto; 36 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 7/16 pc 29th ulto; 7/16 p.c. 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3/4 per cent 29th ulto; 3/4 per cent 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 31.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £15 7|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £129 1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 3|4
National Bank of India £45 1|2
Funding Loan. 3 per cent. £109 5|8
Conversion Loan, 3 1|2 per cent. £99 1|4
Rupee Paper, 3 1|2 per cent. £62.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan, £70
Indian Stock 3 1|2 Sterling Loan £82
Indian Stock 4 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan, £106 1|4
Consols, 2 1|2 per cent. £72 1|4
War Loan, 3 1|2 per cent. 98 7|8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £109

LONDON, METAL.
London, July 31.

Copper Braziers, £51
Yellow Metal, £40 3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands, £17
Corrugated, Sheets 24 Gauge, £16 1|4
Tin English Ingots, £215 1|2

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 31.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. August paid 20|9.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan.|April sellers 22|1-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 31.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot ..... 17-15|16
Forward ..... 18-1|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 31.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-4-0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 31.

Spot Silver	35-5|8	+1|8c.
September	36.30	+.40

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, July 31.

July	67 5/8d.
October	69 3/4d.
December	71 3/8d.

NO BUSINESS IN LEADING MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 1.

All leadig markets in the city remained closed, and no business was reported in the following markets:—

The Bombay Cotton Market.
The Mahajan Association
The Bombay Stock Exchange
The Bombay Bullion Exchange
The Seed Merchants' Association
The Grain Merchants' Association.
The Moodi Bazar Association
The Ghee Bazar Association.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 1.

COTTON:			
Broach J|A.	206	8	0
Broach A.|M.	225	0	0
Oomra D.|J.	196	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	164	0	0
Broach A|M. Tejimandi	35	0	0
Bombay-Liverpool Parity	35	8	0
SILVER:			
Ready	55	15	0
Shravan	55	15	0
Bhadarva	56	2	0
GOLD:			
Ready	30	11	6
Shravan	30	12	0
Bhadarva	30	12	3
SEEDS:			
Linseed Sept.	6	13	0
Linseed May	7	1	9
Wheat Sept.	4	15	0
Wheat Jan.	5	4	9
Wheat May	5	2	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 31.

SAKELS:	
Nov.	15.61—.30
Jan.	15.97—.26
March	16.34—.25
ASH.:	
Aug.	13.06—.38
Oct.	12.88—.28
Dec.	12.98—.27

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 1.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous close	1.3-1|8
To-day's opening	1.3
To-day's close	1.2-15|16
Difference	—3|16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 0-1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 0-3|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 31.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.94
Amsterdam	8.25-1|4
Brussels	23.88
Madrid	39.96
Milan	63.06
Berne	17.21
Paris	85.03
Prague	112.50
New York	4.47-1|2

SEEDS.
London, July 31.

Cattonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f ton:—July|Aug sellers £11-2-6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Continent, ton:—July|Aug. sellers £10-18-9.

LINSEED.
London, July 31.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: July|Aug. sellers £12-6-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: July|Aug. sellers £11-7-6.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton: July|Aug. sellers £12-12-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 1.

	Bales.
Central India	426
Dhollera	282
Rajputana	152
Broach	38
Compta-Dharwar	371
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	186
Persians	96
East Africans	256
Total Cotton z	1,807 Cwts.
Wheat	27.513
Linseed	20,801
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	57
Gingellyseed	554
Poppyseed	106
Groundnuts	11,108
Castorseed	3,362
Rice	51,032
Myrabollams	1,190
Cottonseed	568
Mowraseed	19
Gram	1.089
Joowar	44
Barley	593
Bajree	2,310 Tons.
Coal	2,733

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, July 31.

July	0.89 7/8c.
September	0.92 1/4c.
December	0.95 3/4c.

RECENT RISE IN COTTON PRICES

Bull Operators Need To View It With Caution

The season 1932-33 of American Cotton closed on Monday the 31st July with an interesting addition of a page to the history of "King Cotton". The movement of prices under the year were erratic and beyond the expectation of Cotton men.

The suspension of gold standard in U. S. A. was a deliberate and voluntary act of policy of Roosevelts' Government. The suspension of gold standard was imperative after the Banking Crisis with a view to raise the level of internal prices with the avowed object of alleviating the burden of outstasding indebtedness laid upon agricultural and industrial producers. In undering this self-imposed task the administration does not lay any stress upon the maintenance of foreign exchanges: Dollar came in line with sterling to the original ratio of 4.86 and since then it is moving irregularly without any definite tendency.

RISE IN PRICES.

The cotton year opened with prices for May delivery 6.55 and registered a sharp rise up to Sept. 8 in when May was quoted 9.15. This rise was followed by a sharp decline influenced by bearish American Cotton Bureau report. The decline in prices continued till February 6 when prices stood 5.85c. This was the lowest level of the season. President Roosevelt assumed the charge of the Government and with his inflationary policy encouraged enormous buying which carried prices up to 12 cents during the middle of July last. Thus there were three important price trends in the year under review namely a rise of 2 3/4 cents followed by a drop of 3 cents and finally a rise of 6 cents per lb.

With a view to maintain higher level of prices. Washington Administration has launched the acreage reduction plan which is expected to destroy about 3 1/2 million bales from the total prospective field of about 14 1/2 million bales.

The year close with a carry-over of about 12 million bales against 12 1/2 million bales at the begining of the season. The recent rise in prices should be regarded with caution as the imposition of the processing Tax of 4.25 cents per lb on the production of cotton goods is feared to have adverse effect on the demand. Much depends upon the course of events in the United States and in particular upon how far the administration in able or willing to resist the pressure in favour of moderate inflation.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE DEBACLE.

The World Economic Conference which created an optimistic feeling has done nothing so far to permit reasonable recovery in the international trade. Most of the 66 governments, whose delegates assembled at the W. E. C. London are insolvent. Some of them are overspending and borrowing. Their currencies are depreciated They can not pay debts as their taxing and borrowing powers are exhausted. Every country is looking inward " and works out its own solution. This means that there is no effective co-operation in most of the civilised countries. Under these circumstances it remains doubtful to say whether the world has reached the bottom of the depression and prices deflation of the past four years.

NEW INVENTION WILL ADVANCE INDIA'S LITERACY

(Continued from Page 10)

porarily in the scratches. Owing to the nature of the fabric of the palm leaf, it was not easy to scratch in straight lines; hence the scripts of southern India have an abundance of curves. Just as the writing instruments of ancient and mediaeval India affected the appearance of her writing, so too the new instrument of modern times may continue the evolution of her script.

DEVANAGARI SCRIPT.

The Devanagari script, which now appears on the Linotype machine, is the most important of all the Indian scripts. It is standard for Hindi, the most widely spoken of all India's languages, and for Marathi and Rajasthani, two other major languages and some minor tongues, and it has alternative use for a number of other important languages—Bengali, Behari, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kasmiri and Nepali. Put in figures, this would mean that it is the first script among about 85 millions, and a second script, of greater or less usage, among about 120 millions more. Since the total population of India is 353 millions, the percentages are respectively 24 and 34. In addition, through out all India Sanskrit, the classical language of the country, is written in Devanagari. Hindus, highly educated in their own traditional learning, everywhere can use it. It is impossible to say how many Indians read Devanagari; for the percentage of literacy varies in different localities; but a fair guess might be that two-thirds of the literate population can use it. No other script there has half so many users.

There are persons and organisations such as The Nagari Pracharni Sabhas interested in extending the use of Devanagari throughout regions where it is now only a second script. The idea is that India should have a single uniform method of writing. On this point Devanagari may some day have to battle with our own roman: for there is also a movement to supplant all the Indian scripts with the latter and write the Indian languages in some modification of it which shall employ diacritical marks like dots, accents and others as already used by scholars. A similar movement has had great success in Turkey where it is supported by Government command. But in India the use of roman script for Indian languages has made very little progress. Almost all educated Indians read English but they cannot accustom themselves to seeing their own literature printed in our characters. A profound and subtle cultural nationalism makes their drama and philosophy, their epics and their lyrics, above all their bibles seem unnatural when dressed in our western writing. To-day political nationalism adds a further motive for preserving the Indian scripts. What may happen in distant years I cannot guess, but I doubt if the roman character has much chance of capturing Indian literature for many decades, if then.

INSTALLATION—A SIMPLE JOB.

The installation of the Devanagari where there is already a Linotype machine setting English will be of the greatest simplicity. All that will be necessary will be to lift off the magazine of roman matrices and replace it with a magazine of Devanagari matrices. No mechanical adjustments will be needed, and the two can be alternated many times a day. This fact means that the use of Devanagari will be both inexpensive and easy, and that fact in its turn will mean that the present invention should have great effect in India.

Printing should be accelerated, just as it was accelerated in the West when mechanical means of typesetting were made practicable, and the volume of publication in India, already great, will be multiplied. Most of the new material printed will be Indian, rather than European in its affiliations, and this will make the new invention useful in increasing modern Indian knowledge of the country's cultural heritage. Herein a definite good may be accomplished. Since 1835 when the Governor-General Lord Bentinck inaugurated a system of higher public education that was based upon the European and drew its cultural materials from the West rather than the East, India has suffered from neglect of her own traditional humanistic lore. For the system had defects as well as virtues. Only a comparatively few of those who went to the colleges affiliated with the Government universities —and there were no others—gave any attention to Indian literature and philosophy. Instead they give their time to prescribed work in English literature and European philosophy. The result was that they came out with no background either in their inherited tradition, which they might have comprehended, or in that of Britain, which was too remote for them to understand; and the country was the poorer thereby. To-day the educational tendency in India is to build a system which draws upon the West for its science, technology, and economic theory, but increasingly derives cultural material from India herself. Here the increased facility in printing Devanagari through the Gova System on the Linotype should provide a steadily growing means to promote the knowledge of India's ancient greatness and to relate the present more consciously and productively to the past. To the ever expanding intellectual life of India it should be a highly valuable tool.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1933

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MAHATMA MAY BE RELEASED ON PAROLE

Simla Circles Fear Spectacular Effect Of Ras March

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

After Mahatma Gandhi and his companions numbering 36 in all were taken to the Sabarmati Jail, Mr. Devidas Gandhi and other guests of the Ashram who had left the Ashram the previous evening, collected on the Ashram premises for their final prayers. The Ashram which was once humming with activity wore a deserted appearance.

It is understood that Gandhiji and his companions will be released on parole, and if they commit breaches of parole they will be rearrested and tried for the same.

As Gandhiji was being driven to the Sabarmati Jail his car stopped near his Ashram where a large crowd had collected including Messsrs. Kikabhoy and Rajabhoy, the Depressed Class leaders, who asked for his blessings.

Gandhiji remarked that he would not forget the Harijans even in jail.—A.P.

ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

Mahatma To Be Put On Trial ?

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Gandhiji's arrest, as previously forecast, is under the Ordinance law, enacted by the Bombay Council. Under Section 3, any person who has acted or, is about to act, prejudicial to public safety may be arrested. Such a person cannot be detained for more than 15 days without trial without the special order to the Government, and in no case can he be detained for more than two months in custody.

It is clear, therefore, that Mahatmaji will be placed on trial, and as he is bound to plead guilty, he will be sentenced probably to the maximum punishment under law.

Government circles declare that they had no alternative but to arrest him as they felt that even if Gandhiji was unable to do much harm by his proposed tour the press propaganda which such spectacular action would have roused would have given some strength to Gandhiji's movement.

Official circles expect further troubles in the Congress camp over Mr. Aney's decision. dismembering the Congress. It is said Gandhiji has done this for two reasons, firstly, he fears that in his absence Congress might be captured as at one time it seemed it would be, by the Right Wing who would disavow all direct action, secondly, his fear that it might fall into the hands of the Left Wing who might adopt more aggressive methods than those contemplated by the non-violent campaign.

Another reason for Gandhiji's arrest is that when officials here think that Lord Irwin's mistake was to allow Dandi march, Willingdon would not do that.

GANDHIJI ASKS POLICE TO ARREST BOY

Surrounded By Pressmen When Taken Away

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

After prayers Gandhiji came down with a saffron mark on his forehead, followed by Kasturba and Mr Mahadev Desai. As he was entering the car he was surrounded by pressmen to whom he remarked: "You will no longer trouble me now."

Mahatma asked the District Superintendent of Police if he was arresteing other membrs of the batch that was to have gone with him on his intended march. The Superintendent replied in the affirmative, and Gandhi thereupon said: "Then you can arrest one young boy named Bal who was sleeping in the house." The boy was accordingly put under arrest.

Gandhiji was driven in the car of the District Superintendent of Police to the Sabarmati Jail followed by Kasturba and Mr. Mahadev Desai in the car of the Deputy Superintendent.

Gandhiji's jail kit was taken in a motor bus.

Other members of his batch, who were sleeping at the Ashram, were similarly arrested and taken to the Sabarmati Jail.

Gandhiji had spent most of the day in his Ashram and returned late at night to Seth Ranchhodlal's bungalow. He had intended to sleep in the Ashram but later changed his mind.—A.P.

MAHATMA AND DESAI IN 'A' CLASS

Ashramites Lodged In Separate Ward

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

It is learnt that Gandhiji and Mr. Mahadev Desai have been kept together as "A" class undertrial prisoners in the Sabarmati Jail.

Mrs. Gandhi has been kept as "A" class undertrial prisoner in the Women's ward.

The other companions of Gandhiji have been kept together in a separate ward.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD OBSERVES HARTAL

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

Following Gandhiji's arrest "hartal" is being observed in the city. Mills have also been closed.—A. P.

ASHRAM LOOKS DESERTED

Mahatma's Blessings To Harijans

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

Complete hartal was observed in the city due to Mahatmaji's arrest. All mills, bazars and schools remained closed.

Students are not attending schools. All aided high schools also remained closed.

Mahadeo Desai is kept as companion to Mahatmaji in jail, and it is believed owing to ill-health Mahatmaji will be removed to Yerwada.

The Ashram looked deserted this morning; monkeys are enjoying fruits.

Last night after arrest Mahatmaji's car halted near the Ashram. He bade a farewell to Harijans, who had gathered on the road awaiting Mahatmaji's car.

Mahatmaji offered blessings to Harijans asking them to perform their duties.

MAN WHO WANTED TO GIVE EVIDENCE

Joint Select Committee Secretary's "No"

SILCHAR, July 29.

In reply to a communication made by a genetleman requesting that a witness may be invited to tender evidence before the Joint Select Committee in England, the Secretary of the Committee, has sent the following letter: "I am directed by the Committee to thank you for your kind offer to tender evidence and to inform you that they do not consider it necessary for them to invite you to do so.

"They are of opinion that the witnesses whom they have already invited will be able to give them all the information that they will require with reference to questions they have decided to explore before arriving at the conclusion, upon which they will report to the Parliament."—A. P.

VICEROY IN BOMBAY

Salute Mistaken For Earthquake

The Viceroy, with his personal staff, arrived from Poona in Bombay, 45 minutes earlier than the scheduled time. The Viceregal special drew along platform No. 5, at the Bombay Central at 2-15 P.M.

The Viceroy was received by Mr. Harrison acting Agent of the B B & C I Railway. He drove to Jai Mahal, where he is staying. The platform was strongly guarded by the Railway Police.

SCARE AT BYCULLA.

The tranquility of the area which surrounds the Byculla Club was rudely disturbed after 2-15 p.m. when guns were fired in honour of the Viceroy's arrival in Bombay. The loud report of the discharges, and the vibration attracted curious crowds. Many buildings in the vicinity were shaken by the vibrations. People rushe about panic-stricken, imagining that another earthquake had visited the city. It took some time for the excitement to die down after the real cause for the firing had been explained to those on the scene.

PORT TRUST AND DOCKYARD WORKERS

Plea For Constituting All-India Federation

MADRAS, July 31.

The second conference of the Port Trust and Dockyard workers, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding, adopted a resolution deploring the present lack of organisation in various parts of India to protest and safeguard workers from accident.

The Conference urged Government to make arrangements to prevent and report accidents in Ports, and to give workers adequate compensation. It appointed a committee to frame the necessary constitution for an All-India Federation of the Port Trust and Dockyard workers.—A.P.

WOMAN AND SON JAILED

CHITTAGONG, July 31.

Mr. S N Roy, Special Magistrate, sentenced Swarna Sita Devi and her son Manindra Sarma to three years rigorous imprisonment each and Satis Chandra De to four years' rigorous imprisonment under various sections of I.P.C. and Terrorist Suppression Act for harbouring Diptimedha Chaudruri, alleged absconder in the Chittagong Armour Raid Case.

Manindra's wife was acquitted.

The accused were arrested on the night of 8th January, 1933 when Diptimedha was captured by the police in the house of Swarna Sita at the village of Sakpura.—A.P.

SUICIDE'S MAD SCHEME

Bomb Kills Self 9 And And Injuries 37

(Special Cable).

PRAGUE, July 31.

Suicide of a Czech woman by the explosion of a bomb was apparently the cause of an extraordinary disaster at Brno, the capital of Moravia when a four-storey hotel Del Europe, was wrecked and nine killed and 37 injured.

RESERVE 33 P. C. OF APPOINTMENTS

Demands Of Ajmer-Merwara Mahomedans

AJMER, July 30.

The Mahomedans of Ajmer-Merwara are busy preparing a petition to be presented to the local Government as well as the Government of India. The petition, amongst other things will demand the reservation of 33 per cent of appointments in all Government departments for the Muslims.

Attention will also be drawn to the "injustice" being done to the Mahomedans at present in this direction.—A.P.

Lord Willingdon at Poona races chats with Bombay's veteran sportsman Mr. Mathurad as Goculdas.

NATIONAL RECOVERY CODE

American Labour's Initial Success

OWNERS' SYSTEM

Code Provides For 44 Hour Week

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Organised labour won the first round in the struggle to thresh out the national recovery code for the steel industry at the morning's hearing before Administrator Johnson. Employers who traditionally opposed an independent organisation of labour by outside bodies, such as the American Federation of Labour, submitted the code specifically providing for a "Company Unions" system, under which workers of each company are organised under company officials.

The attack on the "Company Unions" system by the spokesman of the Federation of Labour was supported by Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Thomas Lamont, president, the Iron Steel Institute, finally agreed to withdraw the clause. The workers thus were technically free to choose their own methods of the labour organisation, though Mr. Lamont added the owners still endeavour to continue to deal with the employees through the "Company Unions." The owners' code provides for 44-hour week, and the minimum weekly wage of fifteen dollars.

LONG HOURS AND LOW WAGES

Miss Perkins Pleads For Steel Workers' Cause

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary for Labour, pleaded the steel workers' cause in the inquiry of the proposed code for the steel industry. She told representatives of the industry that the proposed 40-hour week was too long, and wages too low and provision to abolish child labour inadequate. The inference is she favours the six-hour day or five or the six-day week for the Steel Industry.

STAMPING OUT DRUG TRAFFIC

Egyptian Government In Earnest

AIR FORCE ADJUNCT

Planes With Machine-Guns Ordered

LONDON, July 31.

Determined attempt by the Egyptian Government to stamp out the drug traffic is believed to be imminent following the announcement that Government has ordered ten Avro planes, equipped with machine-guns, from the Avro Aeroplane Manufacturers, Manchester, to assist the Egyptian Air Force.

The machines will carry a pilot, a navigator and the wireless with which the pilot will be able to keep in touch with the aerodrome when a smugglers' caravan is sighted.—Reuter's Special.

FUTURE TRADING IN GRAIN PROVISIONS

Board Of Trade Not To Countenance

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have decided not to countenance future trading in grain provisions below the closing price of 31.7.

The order will remain effective until 15th August.—Reuter's Special.

RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Boycott Of Refusers Urged

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, July 31.

Two million members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs were urged by their President to boycott merchants and others refusing to adhere to the recovery programme.

HENRY FORD AND AUTOMOBILE CODE

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, July 31.

Henry Ford has not yet signed the Automobile Code. He remarked "The Ford Company has led the code, and if we try to live up to it we have to live down to it."

Indian Women Demand Equality Of Sexes

They Condemn Communal Representation, Demand Joint Electorates And Protest Against Communal Award

LONDON, July 31.

Demands of the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Indian Association and the National Council of Women in India were submitted to the Sub-committee "C," on July 29, by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mrs. Hamid Ali, whose evidence is published.

The memoranda which are handed in, demanded recognition of equality of sexes in the Declaration of Fundamental Rights and made alternative franchise proposals pending introduction of universal suffrage.

LITERARY TEST.

They urged, "inter alia," the adoption of literarcy qualification for both men and women, and enfranchisement in all urban areas of men and women over 21.

Communal representation was condemned as highly detrimental to the progress of India. "We are united in demanding joint electorates and protesting against the Communal Award which will introduce the poison of communalism into the united ranks of the women of India." Similar claims were advanced by Mrs. P. K. Sen and Mrs. L. Mukherji, who gave evidence on behalf of the Mahila Samiti and the Ladies' Associatiotion.—Reuter.

SCOTCH CANKER OF COMMUNALISM

Mr. A. R. Mitha's Appeal For Men & Money

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. Adul Rehman Mitha, President, Anti-communal League, Bombay:—

"The communalist goblin is sowing the dragon's teeth all over the country. It is high time to realise the situation, which is not yet entirely hopeless. The impending calamity can be averted, if the force of Nationalism are fully set in motion.

"The Anti-Communal League, started by Dr. Mohamed Alamalms at the total destruction of Communalism. We do not believe in compromises. No pacts for us. Either Nationalism will kill Communalism, or it will perish in the duel.

SIMPLE PLAN.

"Our plan is simple. We shall see to it that religion is divorced from politics. We shall rouse class consciousness in the people. We shall emphasise the importance of bread. We shall tell the masses and convince them that they are being exploited by self-seekers and under the benumbing influence of the opiate of religion they are unable to perceive that they are grovelling in the dust.

"A readjustment of communal shares in the services and of communal seats in the legislatures may be profitable to the Hindu and Muslim bourgeoise but it will not improve the wretched condition of the Hindu and Muslim proletariat by a jot. The proposed political reforms will be useful only to a handful of Capitalists and their allies masquerading as custodians of this religion and that. The 99 per cent of the people, who do not know what a square meal means and what it is to be adequately clothed will continue to be hungry and half naked. Truth will then dafn on the masses.

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNALISM

"The Anti-Communal League implores the people to give it their heartiest co-operation in its fight against Communalism, which is a fight against the forces of darkness and death. The front on which we are carrying on the fight is extensive. We are forging ahead all along the line and our ranks are swelling. Branches of the League have been opened in several other provinces. And in some provinces district branches are also being organised, e. g., over half a dozen district branches are already working in the Punjab.

"However, we are not satisfied with our progress in Bombay. The decisive battle will have to be fought in this Presidency. For it is in Bombay that Communalism wrought great havoc lately. We shall soon launch a big offensive and thrn our battery against the fortress of Communalism.

Dr. Mohamed Alam's recent visit in Bombay and his exposition of the plans of Anti-Communal campaign have taught us how to direct our forces on the right objective. The sinews of war, which we have so far collected are not quite adequate. We want more men and money.

WILL YOUTH RESPOND.

"We are confident that innumerable bands of young-men will soon swarm under the banner unfurled by Dr. Mohamed Alam and our financial position will become perfectly secure. The cause we stand for is great. The response to our appeal must be equally great.

"We appeal to youngmen in particular to enlist themselves in our ranks, and beg those who possess wealth to provide us with necessary materials ti carry on the fight to a victorious end. All donations may be remitted to and communications made with our office at Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road Bombay."

ARGENTINE SECURITIES RECOVER

Favourable Response Expected For Canadian Loan

LONDON, July 31.

On the Stock Exchange Argentine securities marked a good recovery, otherwise apart from some interests in a few Kaffirs, fresh enterprise was lacking and most prices lost ground.

The commodity markets all presented the same appearance. It is officially announced that section dealings in Argentine maize commence early in August.

Wall Street early declined weakness in wheat and cotton being a disturbing influence.

A favourable response is anticipated in the city to the projected Canadian 4 per cent. £15,000,000 loan to be issued in London at par.

When the Australian new 4 per cent. loan came on the market today it quickly commanded a premium of 7/8 per cent.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Proposal For Federal Supervision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The National Recovery Administration have submitted to oil leaders a proposal for Federal supervision of petroleum production.—Reuter's Special.

Madras.—At a meeting of the Members of the Madras International Affairs Association the constitution for the Association was prepared. Mr. Venkatarama Sastri, ex-Advocate General was elected President and Messrs. Satyamurthi, Yakub Hassan and Mrs. Subbarayan vice-presidents.—A.P.

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